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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,727—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
24th Aug.	HIMALAYA	7000	---	---
31st ..	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	---
14th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ..	ARCADIA	7000	---	---
28th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	----	---
12th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ..	PERSIA	8000	---	--
26th ..	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	---	---
9th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ..	ARABIA	8000	---	---
23rd ..	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ..	MEDINA	12500	----	--

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Date	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	----	--
1st March	MOREA	11000	---	--
8th ..	PERSIA	8000	----	--
15th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ..	* ARCADIA	7000	----	--
22nd ..	MANTUA	11000	----	--
29th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	----	--
12th ..	MOLDAVIA	10000	----	--
19th ..	MALOJA	12500	----	--
26th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	----	--
10th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. 1912.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd „ „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st „ „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. „

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	10th April „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd „ „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th „ „

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	992
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 826	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time,	Route via
Dwarka.	1695	Thurs.	22nd August	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday	23rd August	† 6 a m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 22nd August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 21st August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota." 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3239 Tons on 24th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
21st August, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Tivollo	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrain Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	25th Aug. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.
Elphinstone Circle. Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH)
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umsinga	4500	13th September 1912.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares from Rs. 325 according to the position of Berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS..............................£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.........................$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund...........................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

- Amoy
- Bangkok
- Batavia
- Bombay
- Calcutta
- Canton
- Colombo
- Foochow
- Hamburg
- Hankow
- Harbin
- Hongkong
- Ipoh
- Johore
- Kobe
- Kuala Lumpur
- London
- Lyons
- Malacca
- Manila
- Nagasaki
- New York
- Peking
- Penang
- Rangoon
- Saigon
- San Francisco
- Shanghai
- Shanghai Hongkow
- Singapore
- Sourabaya
- Taipeh
- Tientsin
- Tsingtau
- Yokohama
- Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THERE ARE

CLOCKS and CLOCKS,
WATCHES and WATCHES,
TIMEKEEPERS and TIMEKEEPERS.

The question which must obviously occur to every intending purchaser of a watch or clock is

"Where can I best obtain a timekeeper with RELIABILITY, ACCURACY and LONG-LIFE ?

We have no hesitation in claiming that an experience of nearly half a century in the Watch and Clock trade entitles us to premier position in the Bombay Presidency as

WATCHMAKERS
AND
CLOCKMAKERS

"'Tis a hustling age"

and a minute's deviation in a Watch or Clock may carry with it disastrous results. Be sure then, when investing in either of these necessities of present day life that you have indented on a firm acknowledged by those who know to be the

FOREMOST and SOUNDEST
EXPERTS in HOROLOGY

throughout India and as a house with an unblemished name and an unswerving desire to serve their customers by giving them of their best, whether it may apply to goods or efficiency in business system.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150°
"SHELL"

150°
"SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn,

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL"
150°

"SHELL"
150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES	Rs. 22-8 per case.
4	BARTLETT PEARS	
4	APRICOTS	
4	GREENGAGES	
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES	
3	STEWED PRUNES	
1	BLACKBERRIES	

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA ?

Is it fair to your friends ?

You cannot take chances.

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH IN India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th August, 1912.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 (Rupees six only), per Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1912, will be paid on after the 29th August, 1912, to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 15th August, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 19th August, 1912.

F. W. RODGERS & Co.,
FAMILY DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
(Late Treacher's Building, Byculla.)

BEG to bring to the notice of Mofussil Residents and also Residents of Byculla, Grant Road, Malabar Hill, Chowpaty, Girgaum, Mazgaon, Jacob's Circle, Parel, Dadar Mahim and Bandra, that their Pharmacy Department is open Day and Night. Prescriptions accurately dispensed by competent dispensers by standard drugs. The Pharmacy is in charge of experienced Chimist of about thirty years' standing.

MEDICINES CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

Outstation orders promptly executed.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

G. F. CHALK,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th July, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 25 Lakhs, bearing interests at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 28th August, 1912 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1912.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1912 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1912.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 28th August, 1912, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,50,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 14th August, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MESSRS. ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED beg to give notice that Mr. JAMES INMAN EMERY, lately Manager of their Indian business, has severed his connection with the Company. The Management of the Company's Indian Depot is at present in the hands of Mr. S. G. WHEELER.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED,
Indian Depot,
Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay.

19th August, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of SHIVSHANKER MANKOBA, of Bombay, Prabhoo Hindu inhabitant, residing at Fanaswadi Lane, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. B. and A. Hormusji, deceased.

NARAYEN SHIVSHANKER and SHAMRAO SHIVSHANKER, both of Bombay, Prabhoo Hindu Inhabitants residing at Fanaswadi Lane outside the Fort, sons of the said Testator and the surviving Executors named in the said will.. Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 15th day of August, 1912.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 21st AUGUST, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.

Under instructions from the concerned Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite TREACHER & Co. and next to KING & Co. valuable household furniture such as drawing, dining, bedroom and office furniture consisting of rich tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, writing tables, dining tables, dining room chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, single and double mirror door wardrobes and hanging almirahs, blackwood almirahs, iron and blackwood bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, office writing table, book cases and stands, hat and umbrella stands, card tables, arm and armless easy, low and Curzon chairs, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 350 BAGS SAWREE COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Waree Bunder Cotton Press, Waree Bunder, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Peraj and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Salomnon Brothers, Limited.—

350 bags sawree cotton about 1,900 to 2,000 maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale.

Further conditions will be read at the time of sale.

The goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Nanabhai, Girdherlal Harilal Mehta and Vallabhdas Shivji, the Trustees of the estate of the late Dayal Bhimjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the undermentioned date and hour, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable properties.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st August at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon, situate at Girguam Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirteen and thirty-three upon hundred square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1214, Old Survey No. 6, and New Survey No. N-7410, and bounded on the east by the property of Hussonally Moola Akbaralli, on the west by common passage and property of Thacker Narandas Tulsidas, on the north by a common passage and the property of Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas, on the south by Girguam Back Road, together with half the portion in the common passage described above on the north and west by the said property, and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward 1618 (1), and Street No. 6, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors to the Trustees or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, six years old, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1912.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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CALLED UP £400,000
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CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, AUG. 20.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 13-16	3-16	
do. Rentes	92 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 3-4	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 11-16		7-16
do. 2 months' notice...	28 13-16		3-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	62 1-4		1
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25 26 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 46 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4 87 1-8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	9th May 3 1-8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-4	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2		1-4

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier.—Limited Demand
Futures Barely—Steady
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·58—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·29	6·15	6·08	6·04	6·04
—08	—08	—08	—08	—08

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·05	6·06	6·07	6·08
—08	—08	—08	—08

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·10 Jan. 11·11.
New York Official Noon call Oct. 11·12 Jan. 11·12
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·25 Jan. 11·29

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	6,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	...	12,800
„ Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil
„ Exports to Continent	...	1·000
„ Spot Cotton	...	11·80 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 11·25+06

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·34+08

Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 11 13-16 unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·42+04
Futures month of Jan. ... 11·42+05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 32 3-8 unchgd
Do Months—Aug-Sept—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 2,550,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ...
Do. Month— ...
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...
} Unchgd

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 37 1-2—1-2
Do Month ... Jan.-Feb.—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...64 3-4 +1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Firm
Linseed Calcutta... ... 61 6 +3d
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Sellers Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-2-6 unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—sellers—Quiet but steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 14unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 5 unchgd
Aug-Sept.—Seller—Quiet but Steady

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 89 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 1-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Pruth"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 10 1-2—3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec. Sellers
Tone—Very quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 1 1-2—1 1-2d
Do Months of Shipment ... Oct-Dec
Tone—Nothing doing. Prices Nominal

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 11 1-4—1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec—Sellers.
11 4—4 1-4d Sept—Sellers.
Tone—New crop dull. Old irregular.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 6 unchgd—Value.
Month of Shipments ... Aug.-Sept.
Tone—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 10 9—Aug—Value
Do. 10 9—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 10 10 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 10 10 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 11 10 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 —Aug.—Value
Do. 12—Sept-Dec—Value
Tone—Quiet. Very firm and dearer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [20TH AUG. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	Sydney	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Bulns	1,51,678	Freemantle	National Bank
2 Boxes Rs...	16,794	Hongkong	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th and 18th Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	17	19,964
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	34	40,330

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market continues quiet. Rates opened unchanged at 1s. 4d. T.T. and 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand. For 3 months' sight Credits the rate for the mail was 1s. 4 7-32d., and 1s. 4 1-4d. for the following mail. The enquiry for Bank remittance is small, and Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 15th Sept
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 3-4
Shanghai „	...200 1-2
Japan „	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the near Settlement and advanced 1-16 during the morning. Later on the market became easier and declined to 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the Settlement but recovered 1-16 at the close. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 96	4	0
1st Settlement ...	„ 96	3	0
2nd „ ...	„ 96	1	0

BULLION:—

There was a sharp reaction in the London market for Bar Silvar yesterday, the ready rate being 7-16 down at 28 11-16 and the forward rate 3-16 down at 28 13-16. New York was one cent lower at 62 1-4. The local market opened quiet at 71 1-16 ex-duty for ready and 71 1-8 for the first Settlement. There has been little change during the day and prices for ready and forward close as under. A small business is reported. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24	0	3
Australian „	„ 24	0	0
Sovereigns „	„ 15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	„ 72	1	0
1st Settlement	„ 72	2	0
2nd Settlement	„ 72	6	0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	„ 81	7	0
1st Settlement	„ 81	8	0
2nd Settlement	„ 81	12	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Moderate fluctuations again occurred in the American markets yesterday, the opening tone being easier, but closing rates showing a small advance on the previous day's quotations. Weather reports continue favourable and further fluctuations are probable. In the local market good Broach touched Rs. 296 last night, the opening rate this morning being Rs. 297-98. Fully good Bengal was quoted. Rs. 245. Japan hippers are reported to have bought a small line of fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola at Rs. 282. There has been little business doing during the day, and prices close almost unchanged as under.

There is a moderate demand for ready cotton chiefly by mills, and prices keep steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	306	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	298	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	295	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	292	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	285	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	282	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	272	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	282	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	261	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	266	Dec.
„ „ „ ...	„	273	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	245	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	290	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns —	„	268	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	278	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·35	6·21	6·14
+06	+06	+06
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·10	6·10	6·11
+06	+06	+06
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·12	6·13	6·14
+06	+06	+06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steadier.

We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 10 13 0 B.T.
September ... „ 11 10 6 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 14 6 „

RAPESEED:—Steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 5 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 8 3 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 9 3 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 47 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... „ Rs. 12 9 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... „ 27 0 0
Forward ... ... „ 25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 0 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 5 9 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 8 9 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,745
Bank of India	64
Central Bank of India Ld. ...	31 1-2
Credit Bank	12
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	69

MILLS.

David	492 1-2
Kohinoor	830
Manockji Petit	2,970
New City of Bombay Manuf. Co...	1,160
Standard	1,375
Sun Mill	130
Swan Mill Co.	257 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	175 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	184
Colaba Land and Mill	1,600
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	23

RAILWAYS.

Tapti Valley	552 1-2

TWO DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	1,267	bales.
Wheat	24,805	cwts.
Linseed	9,692	„
Rapeseed	4,377	„
Gingellyseed	166	„
Poppyseed	8	„
Groundnuts...	364	„
Castorseed	2,321	„
Rice	4,692	„
Myrabollams..	Nil	
Cottonseed	1,024	„
Mowraseed	2,971	„
Gram	4,649	„
Joowar	2,419	„
Maize	562	„
Barley	5,406	„

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th Aug., 1912, as compared with the statement of 30th July, 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	July 30. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug. 6. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	2,10,71,113	1	7	1,99,35,412	14	4
Other Deposits, &c	18,55,39,367	15	6	18,20,57,775	13	10
Bank Post Bills &c.............	11,76,184	13	10	9,05,519	10	0
Sundries	16,16,632	8	2	15,18,031	6	11
	24,77,03,293	7	1	24,27,16,739	13	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,37,63,545	0	0	2,32,33,050	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	51,46,982	0	0	51,27,062	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,55,66,023	8	2	3,52,74,738	9	5
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,75,08,186	12	5	3,71,91,278	14	1
Bills discounted, &c	2,70,98,122	0	0	2,96,83,100	3	6
Balances with other Banks ...	36,45,409	14	9	39,89,817	11	5
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	25,06,151	11	11	24,98,945	5	6
Stamps	12,267	5	11	11,492	1	11
Sundries	4,97,502	12	0	4,64,441	2	4
	13,57,44,191	1	2	13,74,78,926	0	2
Cash, &c., at.. Head Office....	11,19,59,107	5	11	10,52,37,813	12	11
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	24,77,03,298	7	1	24,27,16,739	13	1

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	14,76,241	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	26,11,941	Decrease.
Other Deposits	34,81,592	Decrease
Post Bills	2,70,665	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments...........	5,45,415	Decrease.
Loans..............................	2,91,285	Do.
Accounts of Credit	3,16,903	Do.
Mercantile Bills	25,84,978	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	76,77,262	Decrease
Do. at Branches	9,55,969	Increase.

Percentage 51.46.

AMERICA-INDIA.

These who have a desire for learning and acquiring knowledge about different matters will find plenty of entertainment and instruction in the current programme of the America-India Theatre. "Red Man's View" takes the spectators to the hills and valleys of South America, where they are able to see the queer manners and customs of a now extinct tribe of Red-Indians. This over, the admirable realistic acting and clever staging of one of Pathe's fine coloured productions, transports the spectators, as if by magic, to ancient Galilee, where Herod Antipas ruled in all his oriental glory, and Salome danced before him to demand the head of John the Baptist. A third film brings the mind back to the twentieth century, and gives a very striking picture of the modern American world of hustle and bustle. It is really wonderful to see what pleasing variety one short hour's programme gives both for the mind as well as the eye.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRETT—July 29, at Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Brett, a son.

CLAY—July 24, at Naini Tal, the wife of J. M. Clay, I. C. S., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, Marine Lines ground, 5-45 p.m.
Harwood League Football Match: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Lecture: Prof. J. Nelson Fraser, Y. W. C. A., Willington Lines, 6-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim:—"'Recreations up-town', don't fit a young man for 'business down town.'"—Henry Clews.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Stars and Stripes for ever	Sousa
Selection	A Waltz Dream	Straus
Valse	The Mousme	Monckton
Selection	The Cingalee	Monckton
Serenade	Andalusische	Eilenberg
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Cake Walk	The Brooklyn	Thurban

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Sydney George, a European, residing on the first floor of a house at Frere Road, reports the theft of a gold watch and chain with gold locket attached valued at Rs. 236. His servant, Dakoo Mahadeo who has absconded, is suspected.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per extra s. s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

LECTURE.—Mr. P. D. Khandalevala will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 Subject:—"Shelley, the Poet of Humanity" Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.—A concert was held at the Y. W. C. A. yesterday evening, and was well attended. Those who contributed were Miss Parsons, Miss Wistar, Mr. Marsden, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Paul, and Mrs. Putlock. The concert was a great success in every way.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Two lectures on "Mosquitoes and their prevention" were delivered by Dr. C. Coutinho, L. M. and S., B. Sc., B. Hy. at the Esplanade High School and Fort and Proprietary High School on the 16th and 17th inst., respectively. The Principals of the High Schools presided and there was a large audience of students. The lecture was illustrated by magic lantern slides, and live specimens of different types of mosquitoes and their larvae.

BELGAUM.—A correspondent writes:—Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail Sobani, president of the Anjuman Islam of Bombay, arrived by the mail train Friday morning and was cordially received at the station by Messrs. Noormhamed Hajee Esmail Abdulrahim, Hajee Oosman Sait Issack, Hajee Ossman Sait Molidina, Hajee Sajane Ibrahim Abdulla Dadu, Peer Mahomed Jahn Mahomed Yesuph, S. Abdul Satar Abbu Mahomed Jacob and others, and drove down to the residence of Messrs. Jaffer Sait and Brothers, leading merchants of Belgaum, where he was awaited by the deputation of the president and members of the managing committee of the Anjuman Riazaol Islam in order to invite him to accept an address for the Anjuman. He then paid visits to the Commissioner of the Southern Division, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, and the Collector of Belgaum, Mr. R. C. Brown, from whom he learned the painful news of the existence of two factions among the Musalmans of Belgaum. To avoid ill-feeling of any of the members of either faction he changed his residence to the travellers' bungalow, where leaders of both factions visited him freely. The leaders of the factions who were unable to entertain him on the previous day organised a dinner party in his honor at the residence of Mr. Mahamad Saib Khatab. After the dinner and prayer Mr. Sobhani attended the meeting of the Anjuman Riazaol Islam in the spacious hall of the Madrasa adjoining Jumma Mosque and delivered an effective lecture on the necessity of the educational advancement of Musalmans. On Sunday a mass meeting of the Musalmans was held in the Jumna Musjid which was very largely attended by leaders and other members of both the factions; when Mr. Hajee Yorsoof spoke of the necessity of unity of Islam. He was appointed a sole arbitrator for the settlement of disputes and the proceedings terminated with "Faliha" and loud cries of "Allaho Akbar," feelings of brotherhood prevailing amongst all present. He left Belgaum at 5-40 p.m. for Bombay amid prolonged cheers and good wishes of the large crowd assembled at the station.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 19th August to 6 a.m. on the 20th Aug.:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	3	2
Total mortality from all causes...		121
Same date last year..............		86
Cholera	4	6

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Indian Companies Bill.

LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is the opinion of so eminent a company lawyer as Sir Francis Palmer that the English Acts alone afford a very inadequate view of the law regulating companies incorporated thereunder, but that the immense case law that has grown on this subject in England under them should for this purpose be also taken into account. The English Companies Act, 1908, is little more than a codification of of the law as previously existing, but practically no attempt was made to embody in the Act the relevant decisions of the courts which throw so great a flood of light on the operation and meaning of the repeated Acts and of the new Act. The Indian Companies Bill, in the words of the Hon. Mr. Clark follows with almost a slavish exactitude the English Companies Act, 1908, and leaves the case law above referred to practically alone. It was probably felt that any attempt at recasting the sections of the English Act in the light of modern decisions might open the floodgates of litigation, but no legislation, were it framed as Lord Herschell said, by a "committee of archangels" can escape misinterpretation, and it is submitted that it is not proper to miss the opportunity to appoint a committee of trading company lawyers to draft the Indian Bill on an up-to-date and progressive basis.

For instance, the existence of promoters of public companies has been only dimly recognised in article 97 of the draft Bill, but no attempt has been made to define the term, the existence and importance whereof has been well recognised in commercial communities and courts of law. Broadly speaking promoters are those persons who "undertake to form a company reference to a given object, and to set it going, and who take the necessary steps to accomplish that purpose." Now, it frequently happens that promoters of a company are desirous of getting the public to deal in their shares and with the view of making a market in them, resort to the following among other practices, viz, (1) employing a firm of jobbers and giving them a put and call option in so many shares at a price, the jobbers then making a market in the shares at a price giving the promoters a margin each way; (2) pooling shares, a process whereby the control of the market is obtained in this that the amount of shares to be placed upon the market at any one time can be regulated, and the price at which they are to be so placed is defined; (3) rigging the market, which consists in raising the value or apparent value of the shares at the stock exchange, apart from the dividend-earning prospects of the company in question, by buying up the few that are issued at a premium, so as to induce the pbulic to come in and subscribe for the shares under the notion that there is a bona fide premium to be oblained by subscribing. The practices first and secondly above mentioned, if honestly conducted, have been held to be legal, but the third consisting of the fraudulent manipulation of shares so as to send them to a false price is held to be a criminal offence in England and persons combining to irg the market held guilty of conspiracy. In England indictments for conspiracy in every possible sort of case are most frequent, but in India, conspiracy except in cases provided for by sections 311, 400, 401, 402 and 121A of the Penal Code, is not a substantive offence at all, but a mere species of abetment punishable only "if an act or illegal comission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy and in order to the doing of that thing." It is submitted that as one of the avowed objects of the Companies Bill is to "produce a feeling of greater security in the heart of the British investor whose capital we wish to attract to this country," and for that purpose to assimilate the English law with ours, it is necessary that the criminal liability for conspiracy should be provided for in the Bill. As this letter has run into some length, I postpone for the present dealing with the equally important question of the compulsory disclosure of secret profits made by company promoters.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

August 20th.

Civil Justice in Presidency Towns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is an old cry that justice is costly as it is delayed in our High Courts. My present object is not to enter into that question. What I wish to point out, and even presume to submit for public discussion, is a suggestion which directly bears on the question, and, I believe, may greatly help to remedy public inconvenience and relieve the High Courts of overwork. The Bombay Civil Courts, for instance, as they are constituted at present make it compulsory for one living within their jurisdiction, to seek justice only at one of the High Courts of Judicature if his suit happens to be of a nature which cannot fall within the pale and scope of the Small Causes Court. A suit, for instance, however trifling it may be, such as a suit for a declaratory decree of some sort, for some insignificant easement, for letters of administration, for a certificate of heirship, for setting aside a will, or for hundreds of such claims, which the Small Causes Court cannot take cognisance of, and which are daily and ably decided by the Civil Subordinate Courts in the Mofussil, the High Court has to entertain to-day under its present jurisdiction. And here comes in my suggestion which Government and the public may consider if it be found practical and useful. How would it serve the purpose, if Four First Class Civil Subordinate Courts for each of the Presidency Towns, like the Small Causes Courts, be established, with their jurisdiction defined in such a manner as to relieve the High Court of much of its work, which it need not really have been burdened with, and in a manner which would save the public from the enormous and multifarious cost which it has to incur simply because it has to enter the august precincts of the High Court for justice in such suits. One of these four Judges may be of the rank of a District Judge having appellate powers in the first instance, if the High Court did not approve of the first appeal from the Subordinate Court lying with them. On the question of the cost of this new institution I may only hurriedly suggest, for the present, that on the establishment of these courts so many High Court Judges may not be required. But this is a question which may await discussion after the consideration of my suggestion itself. If what I propose be adopted or some scheme of the kind I have indicated be worked out I feel inclined to think that justice will neither be delayed nor will it be so costly as it is to-day. It may besides create practice for many a practitioner who has been wasting his life briefless for perhaps no fault of his. The many barriers which come in his way in the High Court may not impede his path in these Subordinate Courts.—Yours, etc.

A. W. K. D.

Kathiawar, August 17.

Surat Jain Disputes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—It is a well known fact disputes and factions have been existing in the Jain community for some time past resulting in civil and criminal prosecutions against members of each faction and worrying out the patience of high officers like the Collector of Surat who says in his circular dated 11th August, 1912, as under:—I am entirely sick of the quarrels among the Jains. I shall cease any attempt at further mediation as I find that the party of Rao Bahadur Naginchand is resolutely opposed to any sort of settlement on a peaceful basis. It is useless to call the meeting for the 15th which should be cancelled. All police and other cases should proceed. The District Superintendent of Police should take note that stringent steps to prevent any breadh of the peace should now be taken."

This circular clearly states what party deliberately desires to extend the present struggles, and although the opposing party earnestly wished that some settlement should come at, and thus signed the convention and assisted the Collector to bring about peaceful settlement, failed in their attempts and it is likely owing to the conduct of the resolute party, men of the other side will suffer from prosecution and cases similar to those which are pending in the court at present, thereby affecting the general interest of those peaceful Jain citizens of Surat, who are closely related to each other though of different factions. Will not the Government find out some means peremptorily to put a stop to these disputes. However one may eulogise the efforts of the worthy Collector in mediation it is to be hoped that he may again attempt to redress this evil in his official capacity.—Yours, etc.

A FREE THINKER.

Surat, August 19.

THE WEATHER.

Pressure Distribution again Changed.

MONSOON MORE ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

The pressure distribution again changed slightly towards that associated with a more normal distribution of rainfall and the monsoon has been rather more active in central parts of the country and the East Coast of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast in Bengal, Assam and Lower Burma, fairly general in Central India west and in the Central Punjab, and local in south-east Madras, the North Madras Coast, the Central Provinces east, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Upper Burma. A few falls have also occurred in Mysore, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

The principal amounts:—Karwar, three inches; Mangalore, two; Calicut, one and a half; Cuddalore and Madras, one; Masulipatam, Mercara and Kodaikanal, one and a half; Amraoti, one; Gorakhpur, two; Naya Dumk and Patna, one; False Point and Chittagong, two; Mymensingh, one and a half; Jessore and Silchar, one; Dhubri and Cherrapunji, four; Dibrugarh, Toungoo and Moulmein, one and a half; Akyab, two.

Forecast—Extension of rainfall in North West Frontier Province and the south of the Peninsula.

WANT OF RAIN IN ASSAM.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Insufficient rainfall is reported in several districts in Assam, the people experiencing great difficulty in getting drinking water. If rain does not fall copiously during the next week there is apprehension of a famine in Assam.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	47·00	47·86	47·67	42·91
Tuesday, 20th August	0·03	0·05	0·10	0·02
Total	47·03	47·91	47·77	42·93
Same date last year......	44·86	47·14	47·28	39·96

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 20.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·02	43·92	55·41	40·13

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 20th Aug.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Nil	Nil	51	87

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (19th)	96·8	81·5	...	...
Jask	93·3	82·3	...	...
Muscat (19th)	94·3	86·8	...	0·26
Multan	99·5	82·5	...	4·48
Rawalpindi	86·4	70·9	0·19	12·96
Lahore	92·9	76·2	0·05	10·29
Sirsa	98·3	80·0	...	7·29
Ambala	92·5	73·9	...	19·77
Delhi	95·0	80·8	...	16·86
Agra	96·5	78·5	...	11·28
Mainpuri	91·8	78·6	...	20·67
Jhansi	92·0	77·0	...	22·79
Cawnpore	90·2	77·4	0·05	21·94
Allahabad	88·6	77·5	...	17·15
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	88·0	80·0	...	3·15
Ajmer	88·1	75·7	...	10·91
Jaipur	93·2	73·6	...	24·07
Kotah	90·6	76·6	...	18·20
Bhuj	89·0	76·5	...	19·92
Dwarka	86·3	79·7	...	21·87
Veraval	83·1	78·8	...	26·13
Rajkot	90·1	73·8	...	25·75
Bhavnagar Para	94·0	77·5	...	33·21
Surat	87·4	76·1	...	46·32
Ahmedabad	91·6	77·2	...	33·94
Deesa	87·3	75·4	...	14·59
Neemuch	80·9	71·0	0·19	17·64
Indore	82·1	70·1	0·05	23·17
Jubbulpore	86·8	76·3	0·21	23·30
Saugor	82·8	73·1	...	24·87
Hoshangabad	89·1	74·9	...	28·90
Khandwa	84·2	71·9	...	11·13
Akola	89·7	74·1	...	15·85
Amraoti	88·3	74·3	1·02	16·23
Nagpur	87·6	75·8	0·02	39·55
Chanda	90·5	75·0	...	31·05
Raipur	87·7	75·6	...	30·42
BOMBAY	85·2	77·5	0·02	42·93
Ratnagiri	83·3	75·9	0·50	79·06
Mormugao	84·0	75·7	0·62	83·38
Karwar	83·2	73·5	2·76	86·81
Malegaon	79·4	68·1	...	10·00
Ahmednagar	90·1	66·0	...	4·98
Poona	85·0	70·8	...	12·22
Sholapur	92·8	70·1	0·03	7·83
Bijapur	92·2	70·3	...	5·08
Belgaum	76·3	66·5	...	55·80
Aurangabad	84·9	68·2	0·02	12·87
Nizamabad (Indur)	91·9	75·7	...	21·55
Hyderabad	90·3	74·7	...	11·24
Mangalore	81·3	72·3	2·06	100·08
Calicut	77·3	73·1	1·37	100·14
Cochin	86·3	72·7	0·63	84·90
Colombo	86·5	77·5	...	26·55
Masulipatam	94·8	75·2	1·35	14·93
Bellary	96·0	75·3	...	2·85
Cuddapah	99·7	79·6	...	4·56
Madras	99·3	76·0	0·88	5·96
Bangalore	83·3	66·3	...	9·18
Coimbatore	86·4	70·3	0·02	4·16
Trichinopoly	96·6	76·3	...	5·06
Negapatam	94·7	74·2	0·75	1·92

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·19" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clearer clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north Punjab; the minimum is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect and maximum temperature is in slight excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. The air is drier than usual at Karachi. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in west Central India; Neemuch has had 0·19". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·21" of rain and Amraoti 1·02". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at some stations. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·50", Mormugao 0·62" and Karwar 2·76". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon. Maximum temperature is above normal at some stations.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the widespread rain on the Coromandel Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general also on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in west Central India, Berar, the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces and in the north Punjab. Weather has been rainless in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar while in the United Provinces and the Deccan the precipitation reported has been insignificant. Conditions are becoming favourable for some increase of rain in the Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the southern half of the Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast, and some showers in the central parts of the country.

RINGWORM ON CHILD -WAS GOING BALD

Face and Head Affected 12 Months. Improvement After First Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Soon Trouble Disappeared. Also Cured Grandmother of Bad Ulcer.

"I cannot speak too highly of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. My little girl had ringworm very badly on the head and face for quite twelve months. I tried all kinds of remedies but found no benefit from any. I took her to a doctor but was told it would take a long time to cure her, so decided to go to a skin hospital. The ringworm still continued to spread, in fact, she was losing her hair through it. I was afraid she was going bald, and I got quite disheartened until one day I met a friend who had just cured her little girl with the Cuticura Remedies, and she advised me to try them. With the first application I could see an improvement. In a few weeks, the ringworm had disappeared, and the hair which had previously fallen off her head was growing fast, many thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment. My little girl will now bear inspection by anyone. She has a splendid skin and a lovely head of hair.

"My mother had a bad ulcer on her ankle, and it is quite cured with Cuticura Ointment and Soap. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies, and the Soap is so refreshing and cooling in the bath. It is worth two tablets of ordinary soap for cleansing purposes. I have recommended the Cuticura Remedies to all my friends with equally good results." (Signed) Mrs. Loxley, Hale End House, Hale End Rd., Walthamstow, Essex, England, Jan. 14, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH ENERGY

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
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POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
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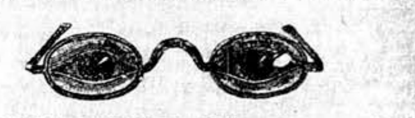

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Milton 2094 tons, Captain W. R. Williams, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Padsha, 3838 tons Captain H. Elliott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A. Knudsen, will sail to-day for Bangkok etc., with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall 2854 tons, Captain A. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 5th August, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Quiloa, 4942 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 24th July with a cargo of sugar and grain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Virawa, 2176 tons, Captain A. G. Gore-Tipper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo and Tuticorin, with a cargo of timber and general.

The Venice S. N. Co.'s steamer Caboto, 2845 tons, Captain G. B. Schiaffino, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice 23rd July, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, the 19th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Virawa	Gore-Tipper	Rangoon, Aug 2
	Caboto	Schiaffino	Venice, July 23
20	Quiloa	Cole	Rangoon, July 24
	Netherby Hall	Henderson	Durban, Aug 5

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Pasha	Elliott	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Milton, Williams, for Genoa.
" Helios, Knudsen, for Bangkok, etc.

The steamer Caboto, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 17th instant. The same Co's steamer Chyhebassa, arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, left Suez on the morning of the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 20.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—72 bales and skins, R M Kooka; 60 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 14 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 3 cases brassware etc., F N Bhumgara; 17 bales hides, V Esmail and Co; 21 bales skins, E Sewji: 2 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 66 bales cotton and woolen cuttings; E Hajim; 6 bales skins R Moloobhoy; 133 skins, W and A Graham and Co; 32 bales skins, H A Oomer and Sons; 9 cwts animal hairs R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Beckburg s—200 cwts myrabollams, E Mahomed.
Braunfels s—110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Polcevera s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—572 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—406 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Habsburg s—62 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Habsburg s—25 bales cotton, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 bales twist, M Amersey and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

Devanha s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,200 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales cotton, J David; 775 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—114 cwts dry fruits, S Vazir; 5 cwts raising, R Morarji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 350 bales twist, Framji Sons; and Co. 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kamakura Maru s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 145 tons old iron, N Futehally.

FOR KOBE.

Kamakura Maru s—100 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kamakura Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 21st Aug., 1912.

467. Parades—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on to-day Wednesday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

II.—"A" and "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Headquarters, Council Road, to-day Wednesday the 21st instant at 7-30 a. m.

468. Medals—all members of the Corps who have received the Indian Durbar Coronation Medal, King George V, will send in their names to this Office by 12 noon to-day the 21st instant, stating source of allotment. The roll will then be considered complete and anyone failing to notify in accordance with this order will not be allowed to wear the decoration.

E. G. J. BYERNS, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Viceroy's competition fired on local Ranges under the same conditions as the King's Prize at Bisley 500 Prizes aggregating Rs. 5,110 and gold, silver and bronze medals.

Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs. 4 to Adjutant's Office by 15th September.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Aug.				
21 m	6 43	24 9	0 50 a	21 11
	5 31 a	23 6		
22 m	8 26	25 0	m 0 35	18 7
	7 10 a	23 1	2 32 a	21 8
23 m	9 24	25 7	m 1 46	18 7
	8 42 a	23 4	3 31 a	21 1
24 m	10 8	26 2	m 2 43	14 4
	9 37 a	23 11	4 12 a	20 5
25 m	10 40	26 8	m 3 28	17 11
	10 18 a	24 7	4 43 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 21 (Wednesday) "	6h 21m "	7h 3m
" 22 (Thursday) "	6h 22m "	7h 2m
" 23 (Friday) "	6h 22m "	7h 1m
" 24 (Saturday) "	6h 22m "	7h 1m
" 25 (Sunday) "	6h 22m "	7h 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Aug. 19th 10h. 26-6m. p. m.; Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 23-9m. a.m.; Last Quarter, Sept. 4th, 6h. 43-1m. p.m. New Moon, 11th, 9h. 18-5m. a. m.

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Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
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do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 21st August, 1912.

A COLONIAL UNIVERSITY.

COMPARING University life and work in England and in Canada, Professor Kenneth Bell, in *Cornhill*, paints a vivid picture of the University of Toronto, to which as a professor he went from Oxford, and from his remarks, perhaps, some useful points may be taken for use in this country. To the initiated, he says, some of the features of university life at Toronto suggest American or Scottish precedents, while there are others which recall the inspiration of Germany. Its founders appear to have endeavoured to take whatever is good from wheresoever found and the same might profitably be done elsewhere. Some of the traits are autochthonous; there are others which can definitely be traced to Oxford or Cambridge; but behind them all lies the great fact that Toronto is at once imitative and eclectic, as conscious as Oxford herself of her own individuality, but unlike Oxford she is in the formative, not the "reformative" stage. Both are concerned with the root problem of British universities—how to create or maintain a society in which both learners and teachers co-operate at once to advance and promote learning and to develop and form character. "But while Oxford is pre-occupied with the maintenance of the great tradition of corporate life, which alone makes this idea possible, Toronto is busy not with maintenance so much as creation." And creation it must be, for as Professor Bell remarks, if there is one thing which cannot be enforced, transplanted, given or received, it is a tradition. The first thing, he, as a transplanted Oxonian, had to learn, was not to mistake willingness to consider the results of Oxford's experience for an unquestioning reverence for everything and everybody Oxonian. The stage of development Toronto has reached is regarded as only one of the causes which differentiate her from the older universities of England. Another cause is that of democracy. "If Canada does develop that hierarchy of classes which distinguishes the civilisations of Europe, she will probably do so at a time so remote and in a world so different from present day Europe, that the differences between her aristocracy and the aristocracies of to-day will be differences, not of degree but of kind." Mr. Bell finds that the responsibility of Toronto to the community seems more direct than of Oxford, with fewer rivals as a reservoir of intellect and a manufacturer of sane judgment. It is the university of a young and democratic country, and its problem is "how best to induce into the engineers, the doctors, the lawyers, journalists and business men of the future generation of Canadians, combined with some equipment for their task in life, a little of that pale cast of thought which will turn them into humane citizens."

It is not altogether true, we are assured, that every Canadian student is as keen and enthusiastic as every Oxford undergraduate is slack. The student, as he is termed in Canada, views his course as a business proposition—and not to show that deplorable blindness to the relation of cost and profit in his education which distinguishes the normal undergraduate. He knows the facts of life at too close quarters not to see that if his various fees and expenses are swelling the credit side of his accounts it lies with him to put a degree on the debit side. An essay or examination which "counts," we learn, invariably causes a violent palpitation of the the student body and failures are taken to heart in a manner which is edifying, if occasionally—particularly with women students—embarrassing to the mentor. A feverish interest in a subject or topic can be generated by a hint that it may be touched on in an examination paper and spasms of overwork can easily be induced, if one is willing to face the prospect of reading innumerable answers, all got up from the same notes or text-book, to a monthly or terminal test. Again, we are told, there is that impressive type of keenness which makes it possible for men to sit for hours "stewing" over a book in a badly ventilated reading-room, to toil with tireless industry at copying down the lecturer's words and subsequently memorising them, or to sit up in the small hours finishing an essay which ought to have been written during the week. This type of keenness is found not always to make its possessor equal to the strain of two or three hours' concentration in simultaneously reading and criticising a difficult book,—"a thing which the maligned Oxonian sometimes does in a dressing gown and an arm-chair, with a pipe and his feet on the mantelpiece. In fact, it would seem that industry can be as baffling in its way as idleness." Instead of "getting fit" before an examination the student pores over his books till the small hours of the very morning on which it is to be held, and Mr. Bell felt that some of this keenness might well have been exchanged for "something which would have made such enthusiasts a little more sensitive to the unpleasantness of boredom." The capacity to work without being interested is no doubt a good business habit, he concludes, but it is a dangerous asset in the academic world.

There is one trait in the character of the Canadian student, in fact one characteristic which marks all but the most thoughtless of Canadians—a feeling of personal responsibility for their country. With some, it seems, it takes the rather irritating form of extreme sensitiveness to any expression of opinion by a stranger which appears to suggest any flaw in the crystal of Canada's perfections. But with very many it acts as a real force in producing a thoughtful, serious and responsible outlook. For that very reason they work. The sons of Toronto's millionaires are described as having grown up in semi-detached houses in a row, or in up-country farms. The millionaires themselves have known poverty from personal experience, and have the instinct to work in their weary hours. If their houses are all up to the standard of costliness exacted by public opinion, architects and upholsterers, the owner's energy is unimpared and his outlook unchanged. They admit—or some of them—that they would like their sons to go to Oxford for their education, but if that means coming back with kid-gloves, a walking stick, a cigarette and an English accent, it is not worth the price. Such characteristics as these in Mr. Bell's view are entirely a godsend to the teacher. Moreover, the student is irresistibly attractive from his instant response to humane treatment. Their surprise at being regarded by the professors as anything else than takers of notes, at not being treated consistently in the way a business man treats his stenographer is almost pathetic. He is so unaccustomed to the idea of getting anything but notes and examination papers from those in authority that at the slightest encouragement he will wish to go to the other extreme and ask for hints on subjects which are not prescribed in the curriculum. Toronto is making men of its students, steady, energetic, intelligent men and zealous loyal citizens. Many lessons are to be learned from the example of its university.

LIGHT AND AIR IN BOMBAY HOUSES.

SOME time ago when reviewing the lecture delivered by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the City Improvement Trust, on "Light and Air" in Bombay, we forecasted that any attempt that might be made to move in the direction pointed out by the lecturer would be met with opposition. That forecast has been justified. Some time ago it was notified that Government had decided to appoint a Committee to consider the points raised by Mr. Orr, and had requested the public bodies concerned to nominate representatives to sit on the Committee. The Improvement Trust complied with the invitation, but at its meeting on Monday the Municipal Corporation decided to refer the question of nominating representatives to a sub-committee. This means, of course, that so far as the Corporation is concerned, the matter has been shelved for a considerable time, and it remains to be seen whether the Government of Bombay will be prepared to defer consideration of the matter in question while the Corporation is making up its mind whether it will take the common-sense point of view or not. The leader of the opposition told the members that if they had read the address, or even dipped into some portions of that address, they could not but have seen that the proposals, and suggestions and recommendations contained in it were of a character which almost revolutionised the "proprietory condition" of the city. There was a good deal more spoken in the interest of the landlord, and the speaker cited a suppositious case of "a house owned by a single owner, partially inhabited by himself, and the rest of the building rented for the purpose of making a living." If our memory serves us aright, Mr. Orr dealt with the question of safeguarding owners' interests, but, quite apart from this question, it ought not to be necessary to remind those who opposed the nomination that only insanitary houses, and insanitary rooms in houses, are proposed to be dealt with. There is no suggestion, and there never has been such a suggestion, that the interests of landlords should be interfered with wantonly or without just cause, and we fail to see that on this ground, at any rate, any case has been made out against the Municipal nomination to the proposed committee. Equally, the objection to lending the services of the Executive Health Officer for service on the Committee cannot be sustained on the grounds mentioned, namely, that if he were called as a witness he would be able to give important evidence. Such knowledge as Dr. Turner possesses would be of even more value if it were utilized by him as a member of the Committee. There is one point which the Opposition have not considered, namely, whether the Corporation of Bombay nominate representatives or not, the Committee will sit; and we may ask whether the city of Bombay, and its landlords, are likely to secure fairer treatment in its report than it would in that of a Committee on which it was represented by experts. What we fear is that if the present obstructive attitude of the Corporation is maintained, the Committee will proceed to its deliberations and the very purpose for which the opposition professes to stand will be frustrated.

"THE GREAT PARSEE CITY."

THE English press in Calcutta have sadly deteriorated since it was decreed that their city should cease to be the Capital of India. We have already sympathised with our contemporaries in their fall from high estate; now, we have to condole with them in that they have consented to fling to the winds that dignity for which we have always admired them. We believe there is a very sound case to be presented against the removal of the capital—if it can be found—but we should like to suggest that, whatever that case may be, it is not likely to be strengthened by abusing those who do not care one way or the other whether the case is presented, or whether it succeeds or fails. It is not so long ago that the leading Calcutta paper denounced Karachi for its self-advertising proclivities: now it is Bombay that comes under the *Statesman's* lash. Bombay, we have been told recently, is the "Great Parsee City," and there is reason to believe the description was used as a term of reproach. Fortunately, we need not accept it as such, for, while we admit so far that we have been able, and glad, to co-operate in politics, commerce, and social life with a splendid community, we have been able to do so consistently, and with loyalty, throughout a period in which Calcutta was divided against itself, and when the great gulf, fixed in that city between East and West, was deepened beyond sounding. There we are so much to the good, and if it entails the jealous reprobation of Job Charnock's city, we do not think the good which has accrued to us is lessened thereby. We should like to point out, however, that in Bombay the co-operative principle has not been confined to the Parsees, for so kindly and benevolent is the spirit which guides and controls our entire public and commercial life that we are able thoroughly to mind our own business and to justify amply the character we have claimed for ourselves of being first in India. We are obliged to the *Statesman* for its kindly reminder.

THE CHINESE EXECUTIONS.

CHINA is a land of perpetual problem. The world had scarcely recovered from its amazement at the introduction of constitutional government, and had not completed its eulogy of the man, whose life and character stands for reform and advancement, before it is asked to believe that he is responsible for the judicial murder of the general officers, whose execution was carried out in a manner brutal even for the Celestial Empire. So far, the statements that Yuan-Shi 'kai was responsible for the executions are purely *ex parte*, and we must have more evidence before us to judge; but there can be no doubt that regretable brutality was displayed in carrying out the behest of the "drum-head" court-martial, and whatever the fault of the victims was, if the Chinese people wish their foreign friends to believe in their good faith, they will certainly take steps to prevent in future such acts of almost incredible ferocity from taking place. Regarding the condemnation of the two officers a recent cable tells us that a crisis is arising in Peking, that southerners are "furious" and have induced the Assembly to demand explanations from Yuan-Shi 'kai, failing which they will impeach the whole Government. It this means nothing else, it means that another obstacle is being placed in the way of pacifying the country after its recent struggle, and so far all countries which have trade and commercial relations with China will be seriously affected. Great Britain is more directly interested on account of the Indian opium trade, which, without fresh difficulties arising, provides a sufficiently abstruse problem. Of course, the information which has filtered through is fragmentary in character, and when a more complete narrative reaches us the situation may prove less complex than it seems at present.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR INDIA.

WE are sure that the news that an M. C. C. team is coming to India for a cold weather tour in 1913-14 will be received with great satisfaction throughout the country. The announcement was first made in a London weekly, and it has since been confirmed by the Home correspondent of a Calcutta paper. We have it on the authority of the same correspondent that the M. C. C. is not in the least likely to pay India the poor compliment of sending out a weak team. One of the objects of the M. C. C. in sending out a strong team is stated to be thoroughly to test the strength of Indian cricket, both European and native. The sending of an Indian team to England proved an immense success from an educational point of view, as it gave the members of that team unrivalled opportunities of studying the methods of leading players at Home—a result which was manifest from the improved form shown by many of them with both the bat and the ball on their return to India. An extended tour of an English team will provide a much larger number of Indian cricketers with the opportunity of watching the methods of English players. Indeed such a visit is a natural complement of the Indians' visit to England.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer "Persia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 19th instant.

THE Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, member of the Governor General's Council, left Simla yesterday and returns on the 3rd September after visiting this city and Poona.

MR. SLY, Commissioner of Berar, who has been appointed to the Royal Commission on the Indian Public Services, is due back from leave in England in six weeks hence. By then the time will be ripe for his being placed on special duty, as much will have to be done in advance to arrange the programme of the Commission.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 2.

ATHLETIC TOPICS.

Various queries are often put to the writer as to what athletes should do under certain conditions. A recent one was "Is hot water bathing beneficial to a sprinter after exercise in a climate with the thermometer touching 90 degrees?" Now, this is one of those questions which require careful answering, because what would be beneficial in a temperate climate might not suit an athlete in a warm one. The matter concerns many of my readers, which is the reason it is touched on in this column. Firstly, it can be taken as a general rule that hot baths, if prolonged, and frequent, must have a weakening effect, and more so in a hot climate than a cold one. If the muscles of the legs are stiff after exercise, the better plan would be to soak towels in boiling or very hot water, wring them out and apply to the muscles. This will take out stiffness, without weakening the body. Proper massage of the muscles (not merely hand-rubbing) will also greatly assist in keeping the muscles soft and pliant, which is so necessary in sprinting. Avoid oils, which clog the pores, and cannot possibly get down far. A warming spirit embrocation is the thing to use (if any) which is particularly beneficial in cold and damp climates. Sprinters should always remember that the muscles must be warm, if the best form is to be shown. Never indulge in starting practice or hard efforts without first warming up. Sudden efforts at starting and sudden stops lead to more breakdowns than the running itself. It is therefore wise to take twenty yards or so to attain top speed and to pull up gradually, in much of the training. Pistol practice is of course necessary. It should be deferred until one is fairly fit and never carried too far. Three or four starts at one outing are enough. Many athletes break down through trying to crowd too much into a short time, as illustrated by D. Macmillan of Cambridge at Stockholm recently.

THE FINNISH BATH.

During the Olympic Games, the writer gathered some interesting particulars regarding the Finnish bath which H. Kalehmainen indulges in. Pebbles are heated and cold water poured over them. This throws off a "dry" vapour which fills the bathing room. The bather reclines on a form of couch which is close to the ceiling of the low hut and so gets the full benefit of the vapour. Kalehmainen goes in a lot for massage and his muscles are exceedingly pliant and soft in spite of the amount of work he does.

A Turkish bath, or hot bath is certainly useful in relieving stiffness, but it must naturally have a weakening effect on the body, so discretion should be used. It is possible to bathe the limbs and keep the body out of the water.

And now about cold baths. They are most certainly invigorating, but cold water hardens the muscles, which is just what sprinters wish to avoid. To get the benefits without the drawbacks is thus the aim. Some men manage to get some of the joys of a shower bath after exercise by inclining the body under the shower, whilst the writer has seen a waterproof sheet wrapped round the waist so as to keep the water from touching the legs. Another, and safe, plan is to go over the body, after exercise, with a towel which has been damped in cold water. This is refreshing and enjoyable, the next best thing to a shower as an invigorator.

WAKING UP.

During the Olympic Games the writer talked with many prominent sportsmen, and the general opinion seemed to be that there was a slackness in English athletic circles.

It was also the prevailing opinion that before the lessons of the Olympic Games were forgotten, it would be advisable for enthusiasts to meet and give their impressions, so that they might be passed on to the proper quarters, with a view to bringing about an improvement. With this in mind, the writer called a meeting of the Athletes' Advisory Club (of which he is Hon. Secretary) and invited all interested in our athletic prestige to assist in the movement.

The response was very satisfactory, upwards of 80 well known sportsmen attending. The meeting was presided over by Lord Desborough, who is chairman of the British Olympic Committee. Many interesting speeches were made, and several valuable suggestions advanced. It was generally conceded that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was right in advocating that a national appeal should be made for funds to be spent in developing talent for the Olympic Games, and a resolution to this effect was carried. At a future meeting to be called, it is proposed to appoint a committee to take action in the matter.

The question of an Empire team for future games was touched on. The chairman strongly endorsed the idea, as did many others. It was cheering to hear Mr. J. C. Merrick, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, on the subject. He showed his sympathy with the movement, and said Mr. R. Combes of Australia had agreed with him in 1911 that it was desirable. The English authorities were then approached, and he was rather surprised more progress had not been made with the idea. Mr. Merrick added that there might be some difficulty in carrying out the proposal, but there was no possible reason why the athletic forces of the Empire should not be gathered together for their final training. This, he said, would be an object lesson to the world that the British Empire was united in sport, as well as in military and naval affairs.

One of the most satisfactory features in connection with the movement is the support accorded by the Press. Of the papers reporting last night's proceedings, the *Times* devotes one column, and the *Daily Telegraph* two columns, which certainly shows that interest is being aroused.

SPRINT SWIMMING.

The failure of Englishmen to hold their own in sprint swimming with the over-seas Britishers from Australia, and also with Belgian and United States' cracks, makes an interesting study. Can it be a question of temperament? We do well enough in the long distance races, where the "dogged" disposition counts for so much. The latest race for the 100 yards swimming championship of England again shewed up our deficiency, the honour going to P. McGillivray of Chicago, whose 57 3-5 secs. is well in front of anytime accomplished by one of our men, though behind the record, 55 2-5 secs., created by C. M. Daniels of America when winning the English Championship in 1907. Another over-seas crack, Miss Fanny Durack of Australia, beat Miss J. Spiers of Liverpool in a match at 100 yards, creating a new English record for a lady by swimming the course in 1 min 11 4-5 secs.

NEW CYCLING STARS.

New blood is welcome at all times and though it hurts many to see old champions beaten, it is well to remember that sport benefits when the honours are well divided. The London Centre Cycling championships at Herne Hill on Saturday gave some new men a chance to shine. W. G. Stewart of the Kentish Wheelers won the "mile," whilst W. T. Dunn (Polytechnic) secured the ten miles. In each case the runner up was H. T. Johnson, the holder, who was considerably surprised to find himself outsprinted.

The 25-miles National Cyclists' Union Championship also led to one of the new stars coming to the fore, the honour going to R. L. Player, an Eastern counties man, whilst G. B. Kingsbury (holder) had to put up with third place.

A LOSS TO LAWN TENNIS.

The news that A. F. Wilding has decided to retire will be heard with much regret in lawn tennis circles. He showed much of his old time brilliancy when winning the All-England championship at Wimbledon recently and he is by no means a spent force. He evidently thinks it nicer to retire with his honours thick upon him and no one can blame him. The New Zealander did brilliant things when at Cambridge and he has won honours pretty well all over the world and the younger generation will have something to do to equal his record.

AFTER THIRTY-SIX YEARS.

It is a long lane which has no turning and at last the sculling championship of the world is again held by an Englishman. E. Barry of Putney is certainly a worthy holder of the title and he beat a splendid sportsman in R. Arnst. The latter could not win, but he knows how to lose, and his sportsmanship has gained him hosts of friends. Arnst makes no excuse, but his friends consider he was not so physically fit as when he beat Barry on the Zambesi. He had a lot of weight to get off and possibly it weakened him. On the other hand, Barry was only narrowly beaten in Africa and for a time it was a question as to which would "crack" first. The writer was informed by no less an authority than Harry Blackstaffe that Barry was not at his best when beaten by Arnst. He also predicted that Barry would turn the tables and illustrated in a very practical manner that whilst Arnst was the more powerful man his build did not permit of his applying his strength to the same advantage.

Barry, however, was able to put all the power of his legs, body and arms into his strokes, whilst the visitor's build forced him to do most of his work with the arms and shoulders only. Judgment played a big part in Barry's victory. He had the worst station, but hung on to Arnst for two miles and then made a big effort to gain the lead when nearing a portion of the course where the leader would have shelter. He got it and from that stage his victory was assured.

POLO.

The Duke of Westminster has not spared expense in his effort to acquire a suitable stud of polo ponies, the first step towards another effort to win back the America Polo Cup. We now await definite news as to the make up of the team which will cross the Atlantic on a cup-lifting expedition. W. S. Buckmaster and F. M. Freake will constitute the middle of the team and the former will be captain. It is hoped that Capt. Leslie Cheape will be No. 1 and that Capt. Hardress Lloyd will be back. Captains Ritson and Bellville are also mentioned, so polo experts will be able to judge for themselves how strong the challengers will be.

THE TURF.

Two important recent happenings have been the good form shown by Lomond and Tracery. Mr. Hulton's colt appears to have regained his form judging by the manner he beat Jaeger (giving 10 lbs.) in the Duchess of York Plate. Tracery accounted for Sweeper II. (giving 7lbs) and two others in the Sussex Stakes. The two winners are prominent candidates for the St. Leger and if all go well with them the race is likely to prove very interesting. There are others which must not be overlooked, including Tagalie and altogether the outlook for a memorable struggle at Doncaster is good.

One of the features of the Goodwood meeting has been the running of Golden Rod. In taking the stewards' cup for the second time, the son of Americus emulated the performance of Marvel. After winning the Stewards' Cup in 1910, Golden Rod was sold to Mr. Nelke for 1,200 guineas and he has proved a bargain indeed, even from to this year's Goodwood success; which included the 1,330 sovereigs King George's Stakes on Wednesday.

CRICKET.

The only bright spot about the test match at Manchester between England and Australia was the batting of Rhodes. He certainly had an escape before scoring, but to go on after that and make 92 runs on a difficult wicket was grand. The merit of it is only appreciated by contemplating the failures of others, Hobbs and C. B. Fry being the next highest scores with 19 opposite their names. The value of Rhodes to England is not properly appreciated and the quiet confident manner he meets difficult bowling has a far-reaching effect on his own side as well as the rival players. Rhodes was batting for 3 hours and 50 minutes, and hit eight 4's, his failure to reach the century being disappointing to all.

As the two tests between England and Australia have both been drawn, it is assumed that the third will be played out to a finish.

IN GENERAL.

The praise showered on Bomb Billy Wells by New York writers is enough to turn his head.

In a foursome in the Isle of Man recently, E. Ray and H. Vardon had the remarkable low score of 60 for 18 holes, Bogey for the course being 73.

The King attended the Goodwood meeting on each day of the fixture.

R. Arnst was presented with a silver cup by the proprietor of a London sporting pictorial in recognition of his plucky efforts against Barry.

G A Thomas showed capital form when beating, R. Powell in the singles at the Redhill lawn tennis tournament, a victory which entitled him to retain possession of the Colman's Cup.

During the course of the All-Ireland v. South African match at Bray, G. P. Hartigan of the visiting side met with a strange and unfortunate accident. In throwing in the ball from the deep field he hurt his arm, and it was only some hours later that it was discovered to be broken below the shoulder. It is pleasing to say that this good cricketer and fine footballer is making satisfactory progress.

THE U. S. I. gold medal essay competition has been won by Major B. C. Carter of the King's Regiment. Seven essays competed. The subject was "India's Role in Imperial Defence with her existing Military Forces." The adjudicating officers were the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant General Sir P. Scallon, Major General Aylmer, Major General Watkis, and Major General Barter.

The death occurred yesterday at the Civil Hospital, Secunderabad, of Mr. Aylott of the Lallaguda Electric Construction Co. of London, from enteric fever. The deceased, who was 35 years of age, had been ailing since his arrival in this country six months ago, and suffered from sun-stroke and dysentery and was taken to the hospital from his hotel on the 15th with acute hæmorrhage. He leaves a widow and two children.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

CHANCELLOR'S MESSAGE TO E. CARMARTHEN.

Exhortation to Disregard "Sectional Reasons."

LABOURITES' THREAT IN THE MIDLOTHIAN DIVISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Mr. Lloyd-George has wired to Mr. Jones, the Liberal candidate for East Carmarthen, exhorting the electors to disregard personal and sectional reasons and to march forward till the flag handed them by their fathers waves in triumph over their hills.

Mr. Henderson, M. P. speaking in support of the Labour candidate in Midlothian, warned the Liberals that two could play at the policy of annihilation.

CHINESE CRISIS.

Yuan-Shi 'kai and the Executions.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

A crisis is arising in Peking owing to Yuan-Shi 'kai's having decapitated the two Hankow generals summarily on a charge of promoting a fresh revolution. Southerners are furious and have induced the Assembly to demand explanations from Yuan-Shi 'kai, failing which they will impeach Yuan or the whole Government.

AN ALARMING RUMOUR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.

The sons and daughters of Sun-Yat-Sen, who are now here, allege that their father has been assassinated at Peking by the troops, supposedly under orders of Yuan-Shi 'Kai.

There is, however, no confirmation of the report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.

The rumour of the assassination of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen is unfounded. It originated in placards displayed in the Chinese quarter.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

Recrudescence of Cultivation Denied by Missionaries.

HANKOW, Aug. 19.

Six missionaries from widely-separated districts in Hunan, interviewed by Reuter's representative, declared that the recent reports from Peking, regarding the recrudescence of opium cultivation in Hunan, are grossly exaggerated. They say they have not seen or heard of any such recrudescence.

CRICKET AT HOME.

England's Position in the last Test match.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The last test match, between England and Australia, began at Kennington Oval to-day. Though the weather was showery, 16,000 people were present. England went in on a soft wicket and scored 233 for eight wickets. Hobbs contributed 66, Rhodes 49 and Woolley 62.

WHO WILL BE CHAMPIONS ?

The Board of Control met at the Oval in the afternoon and decided that the winners of this match should be declared champions of the triangular contests.

If the present game is not finished in six days, another meeting of the Board will be held.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM FOR AMERICA.

On the conclusion of the English tour, eleven members of the Australian team will play a series of matches in America. McCartney, Jennings, Hazlitt, Minnett, and the Manager are not going. It is hoped that baseball matches will also be arranged.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Northants defeated Derbyshire, at Northampton, by six wickets.

KING AND MOTORIST.

Interesting Incident in Yorkshire.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

While the King was motoring near Skipton to-day, the motor-car of Mr. Thornton, of Bradford, meeting His Majesty's car at a bad corner, went into a ditch to give the King a clear passage. His Majesty shook hands with Mr. Thornton, saying he was glad that no one was hurt.

PANAMA CANAL BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

President Taft, in a message to Congress, urges the amendment of the Canal Bill in order to permit foreign nations to test the validity of the provisons regarding free tolls. He suggests the insertion of a declaration that nothing in the Bill shall impair the privileges acquired by foreigners under treaties.

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Great Britain has accepted Austria-Hungary's proposal with regard to the Balkans.

SALONIKA, Aug. 20.

Three Turkish divisions are concentrating at Kiuprili, and will attack the Albanians, failing their submission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.

An agreement has been reached between the representatives of the Government and the Albanians, who have begun to return to their homes.

WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

Harvest Reported to be Ruined Completely.

RAVAGES IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A rainy August culminated yesterday in violent thunderstorms and cloudbursts throughout the country completing the ruin of the harvest. The damage to potatoes in two districts of Lincolnshire alone is estimated at £100,000.

HONGKONG PIRATES.

Grave Reports of Outrage and Murder.

HONGKONG, Aug. 20.

Forty pirates recently commandeered a steam launch and proceeded to Dumb Bell Island, where they attacked and looted the police station, taking a number of rifles and bayonets, and killing three Indian police and kidnapping a moneylender. They escaped, but a large force of the police is searching for them.

EASTBOURNE TRAGEDY.

What Sunstroke and Insomnia Will do.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Some mystery surrounds the Eastbourne tragedy. The adult murdered was a woman. It appears that the bodies were placed in lime and saturated with oil. They are charred beyond recognition.

A letter was found in a vase saying, "I am ruined. I have killed all dependent upon me." It was not signed.

It is stated that Captain Murray had received sunstroke in India and had suffered from constant insomnia.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

It appears that the woman murdered at Eastbourne was Murray's wife, and the woman wounded is her sister. The children killed were his, one by his wife and two by her sister.

His relatives state that Murray, whose antecedents are obscure, had attacks of insanity. The War Office does not know of any officer of his name, but he appears to have been in the Army and to have served in India and South Africa.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

Startling Statement in the English Press.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post* states that the Government is contemplating the proclaiming of the four Unionist counties of Ulster on the eve of the demonstrations in September.

It is not impossible that the Government's hands may be previously forced, as ominous rumours are in circulation, including one that the seizure of Government buildings is contemplated.

STRIKE DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Disturbances have been occurring at the Tilbury Docks, the Union men attacking free labourers.

A mysterious fire broke out yesterday in a jute warehouse. Many thousands of bales were destroyed.

GENERAL BOOTH.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Anxiety regarding General Booth is increasing. His strength is failing daily.

RIOT AT CALCUTTA MILL.

Hands Attack European Assistants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Yesterday there was a serious riot in the Lansdowne Jute Mills, situated near Dum Dum, which resulted in a savage attack on four European mill employees by coolies. Shortly before the riot the Europeans rebuked a number of men for their slackness, on which the latter assumed an indignant air, and informed their companions, of what had occurred. Dissatisfaction became rife, and the men left work in a body, a number of them returning shortly afterwards armed with brick-bats, sticks and lathies. They began a savage attack on the European assistants, who fled towards their quarters. The rioters pursued them causing serious injuries to four men who were struck on the head. The police being informed soon appeared on the scene. An enquiry is proceeding.

DR. BULLOCK-WORKMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

In connection with the rumoured accident to Dr. Bullock-Workman's mountaineering party the *Pioneer* says:—

Dr. Bullock-Workman left Srinagar last June to explore the Siachen glacier, which has a peculiar interest of its own. Up to 1908, the glacier was believed to lie beyond the Karakoram water-shed, and was shown in all maps as flowing northwards into the Tarim river. In that year, however, Dr. Longstaffe, the American explorer, made a remarkable discovery, that it flowed southwards into the Nubra river, an affluent of the Indus. It apparently cuts through what hitherto has been considered as the unbroken wall of the Karakoram by a narrow gorge, which has never been explored. Dr. Bullock-Workman travelled by the way of the Saltore Pass beyond the Karakoram and the glacier, and the adventures of his party so far are unknown.

"BURMA CRITIC" LIBEL CASE

Proceedings at the Retrial Before Magistrate.

ANOTHER ALLEGED "LIBEL."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

In accordance with the orders of the Chief Court Full Bench which quashed the committal to the Sessions of Mr. Channing Arnold and ordered further evidence to be recorded, the District Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Arnold is alleged to have defamed Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, in two articles which appeared in an issues of the *Burma Critic*.

Mr. Guy Rutledge appeared on behalf of the complainant, assisted by Mr. C. Gaunt and Mr. C. Hamlyn, and Mr. C. Campagnac for Mr. Arnold.

Before the evidence was recorded Mr. Rutledge stated to the court that Mr. Arnold had published another libel on the complainant in last Saturday's issue. The statements were absolutely unfounded and absolutely false and it aggravated the offence and he would have to take such steps elsewhere to stop that sort of thing. While the case was pending on the last occasion, counsel said he wished to tender Captain Finnie. He had him here now and he intended to tender him now. Mr. Hamlyn strongly objected to his cross-examination being interrupted and his Worship agreed with him.

In cross-examination by Mr. Hamlyn the complainant said if Mr. Buchanan, Sub-Divisional Officer, ever wrote a diary in the rape case it would be a most important document. He denied ever in his life sending a cypher or code wire. He had received only one such wire on Government business from the Commissioner of Mergui. He was on perfectly amicable terms with Captain Finnie. He knew nothing of witnesses having been terrified into changing their previous statements in the rape case. It was a pretty audacious thing if an accused person went to a police officer's house and terrified him. If Captain McCormick did such a thing he would not be fit to be on bail. Witness did not understand Captain Finnie's anxiety to get Captain McCormick out on bail. Messrs. Finnie and McCormick were on ordinary social terms. Witness did not say he had paid visits to Captain Mc.Cormick before the trial.

Mr. Hamlyn wanted to quote here a passage from a verbatim report from the *Burma Critic* of last day's proceedings. Mr. Rutledge objected to that report being quoted as being from the same paper which had published the alleged libels on the complainant.

Here Mr. Arnold, in a state of great excitement, shouted out that he would not be accused of falsifying the evidence by any one, that he would not take a lie from Mr. Rutledge or twenty of him, and finally invited Mr. Rutledge to step out and settle the matter,

The Court called the accused to order and threatened to bind him down to keep the peace.

Mr. Arnold apologised and the cross-examination was proceeded with. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Captain Furnivall, 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee, is promoted Major and posted to the 89th Battery at Nowshera.

Lieutenant Geldrard, 2nd Battery Royal Field Artillery at Bangalore, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant Lucas, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 2nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain the Hon'ble H. E. Thellusson, 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Barrackpore, is transferred to the Home Establishment. He will be replaced in the 7th Battery by Capt. Vickery from 41st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Woolwich.

Capt. C. W. E. Gordon. Black, Watch, is appointed Adjutant of the 6th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regt. Territorial Force.

Lieut. Dacy Irvine, Leinster Regt., is appointed to the West African Regt.

Major F. P. Hutchinson, No. 23 Siege Co. Royal Garrison Artillery, Gosport, is posted to No. 68 Co., Royal Garrison Artillery, Barian, and sails for India on 12th September, 1912.

2nd-Lieut. C. N. Roney Dougal, 43rd Battery Royal Field Artillery, Deepcut, is posted to the 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Nowshera.

Major P. C. Gabbett, I.M.S., is permitted to retire from 26th August, 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

1st Brahmans.—Captain H. V. Lane, Double Company Commander pro tem is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major W. B. Douglas transferred to the 3rd Brahmans.

Captain D. V Willoughby, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Captain F. Whitehead seconded.

14th Ferozepore Sikhs.—Lieut-Colonel P. C. Palin, 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant vice Lieut-Colonel H. J. Jones, D. S. O., granted leave.

10th Jats.—Major C. G. Robson, Double Company Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Major A. J. Jamieson transferred to the 6th Jat Light Infantry.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major C. C. Jackson, Double Company Commander, 9th Bhopal Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command vice Lieut-Colonel W. H. Brown appointed Commandant.

Lieut. C. H. Blackburn, 106th Pioneers, has been appointed Quarter Master,

Captain E. St. C. Gray, 34th Poona Horse, has been appointed Attache at 6th Divisional Head Quarters, for two months, from 5th August, 1912.

Captain C. H. Clark, 69th Battery, R. F. A., has been appointed Orderly Officer to the Divisional Artillery Commander, 4th and 5th Divisions.

Major C. C. Newnham, 6th Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant.

Lieut. G. Sartorius, 6th Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Squadron Commander.

Captain R.F. Gatehouse, 1st Bn., Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class, Indore.

Lieut. R. Daly, 72nd (Heavy) Battery, R. G. A., has been appointed Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class, Nowgong.

Leave.—Captain L. F. Arthur, 26th Light Cavalry, has granted 8 months' combined leave on medical certificate.

Major W. P. Alexander, 52nd Company, R. G. A., has been granted one month and 21 days' general leave in India.

Major C. E. A. Jourdain, D. S. O., 2nd Bn, North Lancashire Regiment, has been granted 60 days' privilege leave out of India.

Lieut G. H. King, R. F. A., has been granted 109 days' leave on private affairs out of India.

Lieut G C Shaw, R. F. A. has been granted 38 days' leave on private affairs in India.

Lieut. P. Boyce, 5th Light Infantry, has been granted leave for one year on private affairs out of India.

Captain L. H. Branson, 110th Maharatta Light Infantry, has been granted 1 year's general leave out of India.

Major C. D. Field, 86th Carnatic Infantry, has been granted 1 year's leave out of India on private affairs.

Lt-Colonel F. C. Logan-Home, 26th Cavalry, has been granted leave from 5th October, 1912 to 24th April, 1913, pending retirement.

Major P. Wheatley, R. H. A. 44 days leave, in India.

WARFARE IN TIBET.

People Anxious for Peace to be Settled.

NORMAL CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, Aug. 20.

Numerous envoys sent by various routes with despatches from China for Lhassa have been captured en route. They have been imprisoned by the Tibetans and their despatches sent to the Dalai Lama. The population around Lhassa, and in the various centres towards the Chinese frontier, are bringing pressure to bear on the Tibetan Government for an early settlement of the dispute with the Chinese.

Latest reports from the Tashi Lama's territory state that things have settled down to normal conditions and the people are happy and prosperous. The latest arrival from Lhassa had heard nothing of Dorjieff. No Chinese reinforcements had arrived before he left on August 5th. This seems to indicate that they had met a stiff opposition, and we may hear news soon of severe fighting between Ratang and Lhassa.

ALLEGED BOGUS BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Raj Pundit Raj Bahadur Vatal, Managing Director of the People's Banking Association of Jubbulpore, the news of whose arrest was telegraphed yesterday, was produced late in the afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when it was stated that he is charged with starting a bogus bank at Jubbulpore, and trying to sell shares to the extent of forty lakhs of rupees.

The Jubbulpore warrant is a bailable one, but no sureties were forthcoming and the accused will be sent back to Jubbulpore for trial.

THE SANYASI RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SYLHET, Aug. 20.

In the Jagatshi Sanyasi Riot case, the Magistrate to-day fined one accused Nogendra Rs. 150 and framed charges of rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly against the rest of the accused.

STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Aug. 20.

An address is being prepared for presentation by the inhabitants of the Delhi enclave to the Viceroy, on the occasion of His Excellency's state entry into Delhi next December.

THE USES OF ARGUMENT.

Referring to the newly instituted official opium farm of Yunnan and the latest form of prohibition adopted at Kiukiang: The "North-China Herald," of July 27, writes:—The whole question of opium has long been distasteful, and the present "impasse" in respect of treaty obligations has become utterly wearisome. But perhaps no apology is needed for dwelling briefly upon another aspect of the extraordinary reply sent by the Chekiang Provincial Assembly to the representations of Peking on the prohibition in that province. In this case there is no particular question of opium. The Provincial Assembly has taken a very high moral tone, which we should be glad to believe is quite sincere, in spite of the recent evidence of impartial eye-witnesses regarding the excellent crops of opium that were harvested in Chekiang a couple of months ago, principally in the Taichow and Wenchow districts. But what must have struck many readers was the amazing line of argument taken by the Assembly, the utter inconsistency of its reply with any pretence of orderly and centralized government in China, and the absolute hopelessness of attempting to deal rationally with man who can seriously argue in such fashion.

It is, of course, commonly allowed amongst civilized people, in which category the Chekiang Assembly is apparently not careful to be included, that an agreement is an agreement. Its terms, whether good or bad, are to be observed accordingly. As a matter of fact, the opium agreement with Great Britain was generally hailed in China as being remarkably good from China's point of view. If, however, any reasonable cause should be found for revising its terms, it should scarcely be necessary, except for the practical example of a different theory entertained in Chekiang, to say that such revision would only be attainable by means of negotiation through the proper authority, namely the Central Government. That, at least, would be the natural assumption in any ordinarily constituted State. In the case of the Chinese Republic a different code must be presumed. A Provisional Government has been set up with immense parade of unanimity among all parties, of concord, union and goodwill among all the sons of Han. For the first time in the history of China, it was said, the essentially democratic spirit of the Chinese, their inborn faculty for self-government was to find expression, to the admiration of the world. Yet within less than six months of this imposing inauguration, the smallest province in China is found openly defying the Government which it has helped to establish. Technically, of course this should mean that Chekiang defies its seventeen sister provinces, were it not abundantly evident that each one of them is engaged in precisely the same exhilarating pastime. And in the meanwhile the Central Government which does not govern, occupies itself in codifying laws which nobody will obey, in drafting regulations for a Parliament which will not legislate, and in systematizing Ministries, which minister to nothing except the material needs of their occupants.

Great stress is laid by the Chekiang Assembly on the assumption that Great Britain will not recognize the Republic of China because the latter desires, or is supposed to desire, to be rid of opium. And by this shameful threat, we are to believe that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is completely overawed, so that "we, the Chekiang people feel quite ashamed of it." Doubtless the Waichiaopu will take the rebuke to heart, remembering that the excellent crops of last May have probably supplied Chekiang with as much opium as she requires for the present. But as regards the principle of recognition of the Republic, there is, of course, no more question of opium than, let us say, of motercars or Panama hats. The simple question for Great Britain, as for other countries, would be, is there in China a Government that can govern, that can collect taxes and impose its wishes in all corners of the land? Apart from all other evidence, the enunciations of the Chekiang Assembly reply to that question with a lamentably emphatic negative. It would indeed be hardly too much to say that the telegram from Chekiang to Peking is enough to make foreigners despair of even being able to deal rationally with the rulers of China. It evinces at one and the same time complete disregard for authority, for the national honour and for logic. The last is possibly the most important point of all. Through long years the world has grown inured to the inability of China to accept plain facts and simple deductions. We saw this in the resolution when the request for neutrality was interpreted as meaning only no help for the Manchus. But with the institution of a form of republicanism, the world was told to look for better things, for plain dealing, the spirit as well as the letter of a bargain, observance of treaties. Perhaps only those are disappointed who allowed themselves so vociferously to applaud the revolution. But, after all, something more has to be considered than foreign disappointment, and that is the ability or otherwise of Republican leaders in China to be treated, we will not say as men of their word, but merely as rational human beings.

MIDNAPORE CASE.

Reported Appeal to the Privy Council.

REMARKABLE MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

It is said that the plaintiff in the Midnapore case intends to prefer an appeal to the Privy Council and to submit a memorial to His Majesty in Council, that retired Anglo-Indians may not find a place in the Board to be instituted to hear the appeal, but that the Board shall be composed purely of eminent English lawyers untainted by local prejudice.

The Indian papers understand that it has been decided to present a public address to Mr. K. B. Dutt, counsel for the plaintiff in the Midnapore case, in recognition of the services rendered by him at personal sacrifice in connection with the case.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

A drowning fatality took place in Elephant Tank, behind the big pagoda, yesterday, the victim being Pte. J. Meancy, "F". Company, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Pte. Shaukwin and the deceased were bathing, when the latter got in the centre of the tank, and was seen to sink. Shaukwin, after three attempts to keep his companion up, had to let go his hold through exhaustion and the latter was drowned.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM "INDIAN ENGINEERING.")

It is timber trestle bridges, Nos. 41 to 44, on the Thazi-Myingyan branch of the Burma Railways, are showing signs of age and decay, and are to be rebuilt.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Company firm has received on behalf of the Assam Trading and Railways Company, an order for the steelwork for a stores shed 225 feet long, also 2 pit head frames, 50 feet high for the Lodna Coal Company, Limited.

As there is a large stone traffic at Mayavaram Junction in granite required for the restoration of the sacred temple buildings at Mayavaram, the South Indian Railway Company are providing a siding to facilitate the carriage of the material.

It is understood that the South Indian Railway Company are taking steps now to carry out a preliminary survey for a line of railway on Adam's reef which will connect the present terminus in India with the Ceylon Government Railways at Manaar.

Signals and telephones are to be provided on the Kalka-Chandigarh Section of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Chord Railway (Agents, Messrs. Martin and Company, Calcutta), in connection with the accelerated speed that was being introduced for No. 2 Down Punjab mail.

It is believed that the equipment of the Ajmer shops on the metre gauge Rajputana-Malwa Railway is to be supplemented by a Morgan's tilting furnace which has been ordered from England by the Bombay. Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

It is believed that one of pumps Tangyes steam is being obtained from England by the South Indian Railway Company, for the watering arrangements on the metre gauge section, and it will doubtless be supplied by the patentees, Messrs. Tangyes, Limited, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., whose Cornwall works are at Birmingham.

The points and crossings which are required for the control of the entrances to the Refuge Sidings at the main line stations on the broad gauge section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and at four crossing stations on the Godhra-Rutlam section, have been ordered recently from England.

It is understood that the two 325 kilowatt electrical sets for the power house at the collieries of the East Indian Railway are expected shortly from Home, and that they will be worked by Lancashire steam boilers, which will also be supplied from England, together with the necessary water softening plant and other apparatus.

The revised scale for the stores department of the Burma Railways has, we learn, been adopted with effect from the 1st July 1912, and provides for the following appointments:—Superintendent of Stores, Rs. 750—50—1,100; and First Assistant Superintendent, Rs. 450—700 per mensem. The present incumbents are Mr. J. C. Paulson (on combined leave), and Mr. J. R. Lee, who is acting for him.

The Hon. Sir H. P. Burt, K.C.I.E., Manager, N.-W. R., having been granted two months' extension of leave without pay by the Secretary of State for India, in continuation of privilege leave Major W. D. Waghorn, R. E., his Senior Deputy, continues to act as Manager of the North-Western Railway, and Mr. E. B. Beatson, Executive Engineer and Assistant Manager, acts as Deputy Manager until further orders.

It is understood that the North-Western Railway will be providing next year the following new locomotives and engine boilers, namely, to standard goods engines, 0-6-0 type; 9 standard passenger engines, 4-4-0 type, and 30 boilers for 15 standard passenger and goods engines, 3 H. passenger engines, 10 H. goods engines, and 2 passenger tank engines.

It is understood the permanent bridge across the Gandak river at Bagaha which will connect the western extensions of the Tirhoot State Railway with the eastern extensions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway is now ready for opening to public traffic, as well as the permanent bridge across the Bagmati river at Dhang on the Tirhoot section. A nullah diversion was, it is believed, being substituted for a bridge of two 40 spans at the Bagmati crossing, Dhang.

The mineral traffic on the Bhojudih-Bhaga Coal Section, B.-N. R. from the Jherria coalfields, is very heavy in consequence of the number of through coal trains and the "pilot engines" distributing empty wagons and collecting loaded wagons from the various assisted coal sidings. In order to relieve this congestion the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have, it is believed, prepared a project for laying a second line between the Bhowrah branch and the Pathardih link in the Jherria coal district which is under consideration.

It is understood that the C. P. Prospecting Syndicate, Limited which was formed for the promotion and development of the manganese ore industry in the Central Provinces, have acquired valuable and extensive manganese ore mines at Tirodi, within a few miles of the Balaghat-Katangi 2 feet 6-inch gauge branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (29 miles long) which is now under construction. The provision of an assisted siding from Katangi to the mines at Tirodi, 7 1-2 miles long, is, we believe, now under consideration.

It is understood that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company will be providing next year (1913-14) 50 additional broad gauge locomotive engines and 1,000 bogie goods wagons which are required to meet the demands of the large and increasing traffic on this line. During the past half-year ending the 30th June, 1912, the gross earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways amounted to Rs. 4,33,41,000 or nearly £20,000,000, and was Rs. 44,73,921 more than in the first half of 1911.

The improved watering arrangements at this engine station on the North-Western Railway will, it is understood, be worked by a Gordon duplex steam pump capable of delivering 10,000 gallons of water per hour, and a 12 H. P. vertical boiler, which will be supplied from England. The working conditions, it is believed, are—height of suction lift, 5 to 15 feet; height above the pump level at which the water is to be delivered, 41 feet, and the horizontal distance of place where the water is required, 63 feet.

It is believed that the Kistna District Board are not in favour of the continuance of intermediate class passenger fares on their Bezwada-Masulipatam branch line and that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, who work and maintain it, have abolished these fares from this month. The branch is 52 miles long and the gross earnings amounted to Rs.183,000 during the first half of 1912, against Rs. 152,907 in the first half of 1911, being an increase of Rs. 30,093. It serves a rich deltaic area and the port.

THE GOVERNOR.

Further Proceedings at Ahmedabad.

LAYING FOUNDATION STONES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke spent the morning in sight-seeing and visited the famous Jumma Musjid and other noted places.

The Guzarat College was visited this evening by Their Excellencies.

At 4-30 p.m. Their Excellencies arrived at the College. The police presented arms. Mr. Barrow, Commissioner, welcomed Their Excellencies and the Principal, Mr. Robertson, gave a short history of the College.

Sir Chinubhai requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the Emperor George the Fifth Hall and the Sir George Clarke Library.

His Excellency the Governor delivered an interesting speech, in the course of which he observed that when he arrived in Bombay he found that the resources of the College were somewhat slender and the demand for a great development of primary education was just beginning, to which demand Government responded by opening more than 2,400 primary schools since His Excellency assumed office. He believed that the institution of a special class of rural schools intended to meet the needs of the agricultural population would enable them effectually and more rapidly than hitherto to make head-way against the mass of illiteracy which tends to impede the general progress of India.

His Excellency declared that the multiplication of universities was certain to be among the developments of education in the future and that far-reaching affiliation was destructive of the true university spirit. There was already a scope for universities at Bombay and at Poona and that before long there would be a university at Ahmedabad.

It was a very interesting fact that the quincentenary of the city of Ahmed Shah should coincide with the inauguration of a great educational step certain in the future to do for Ahmedabad what was impossible to the many rulers who have controlled its chequered fortunes.

His Excellency proceeded to say that there would be a most notable increase of science teaching, and commerce would have a college of its own. The university courses had been systematized and in place of diffusion over many subjects of which only a smattering could be obtained there would be concentration which should lead to greater thoroughness. Moreover the special grants of the Government of India would enable the University of Bombay to make a fresh start in directions hitherto neglected. Experience would certainly lead to further changes and all living universities had constantly to adopt themselves to conditions rapidly changing. In India at the present time the greatest need was to inspire among our students the love of learning. In all directions India was advancing far more rapidly than was generally realized. In the awakening, due to the Western education which British people were spreading broadcast in this ancient land, there might be elements of danger, but there were also immense possibilities of good. It was to Indian brains and to Indian enterprise that they must look to further and sustain the great developments that lay straight before this awakening country. When he was there last he alluded to the remaining needs of the Ahmedabad College, a hall and a library. The College was already one of the strongest in the Presidency, the attendance having now reached 384. This most clearly proves alike the estimation in which the College is held and the growing demand for higher education in Guzarat.

In concluding, His Excellency said when they were there in February the dark shadow of scarcity lay over the land and their thoughts were bent upon relieving the distress and saving the cattle. Now there is prospect of a bountiful season which will bring comfort to many humble homes and will react upon the prosperity of the city population. His Excellency wished them the fuller and higher life, the gradual breaking down of social and communal barriers, whole-hearted co-operation among themselves and with Government for the common good, the creation there and elsewhere of a band of real students who would work with selfless patriotism for the moral and material welfare of India.

Their Excellencies left Ahmedabad by special train at 5-55 p. m.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The Governor's Speech at the Ahmedabad Meeting.

The following is the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor at the annual meeting of the Ahmedabad Famine Charitable Relief Association on Monday:—

I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting the Ahmedabad Famine Charitable Relief Committee which has now completed its labours and is able to wind up its accounts. When I was here six months ago I was able to inspect the cattle kitchens and to realize the excellent work that they were doing. I am thankful that the time of stress has passed away. Gujarat is again the garden of India and we can look forward with bright hopes to a good season which will restore its prosperity. The figures which Mr. Painter has given enable us to judge the admirable work done by the Committee and also prove conclusively that the new system of cattle kitchens which he strongly advocated can be of the utmost value in such conditions as have happily passed away. I deeply regret that Rao Bahadur Krishnalal Ochhavram, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in February and whose services, generously rendered, were beyond praise has passed away from among us. He died at his post of duty, working for others to the last, and that is what one would most wish. I am sorry also that Mr. Lalshankar Umiashankar who is a true philanthropist is prevented by illness from being here to-day. To these two good citizens and to Mr. Bhatt the successful management of the work of the kitchens are largely due. But many must have contributed in various ways to the general success and I hope it may be possible to give some acknowledgment to the veterinary assistants and the clerks whose good work merits recognition. I trust that Mr. Painter will forward a copy of the Report to Government in order that we may have on record for future guidance the striking testimony it provides of the efficacy of the Cattle Kitchens and also the principles which were applied to their management.

That out of 5,281 cattle received only 28 died, that the average monthly cost of each animal was only Rs. 6-6, and that only about 1 per cent of the net assets of the Committee was required for establishment charges appears to me to be a most remarkable achievement, which could be attained only by the application of sound principles, by careful organization, by gratuitous service freely rendered, and by harmonious cooperation of many persons non-official and official for the furtherance of the important object in view. Yet Mr. Painter tells us frankly that there were crises on two occasions when a breakdown seemed almost inevitable owing to the lack of funds, or to the failure of the fodder supply. As he says the stoppage of the kitchens would have been deplorable as it would have caused the loss of about 5,000 valuable cattle and the total waste of funds previously expended. Moreover it would certainly have had the effect of discrediting a most excellent system and of causing widespread distrust among the cultivators which would have vastly increased the difficulties of dealing with similar conditions of scarcity in the future. That is already ancient history. The crises were met just in time, and the Committee can congratulate itself upon an unbroken success; but it would be unwise to forget that there were periods of grave anxiety and that we may learn lessons of the greatest importance for the future. I am sure that you will permit me to endeavour briefly to emphasize those lessons.

In the first place, the fodder famine took us unawares to a great extent. There had been no attempt to make preparations. There was difference of opinion as to how best to meet the needs which became more and more urgent as the months passed before rain could be expected. In the case of human distress, we have an elaborate famine code, in which much experience has been embodied, for our guidance. It may not be perfect even now; but at least we know what to do and in this Presidency, as I stated in the Legislative Council, Government were perfectly prepared to act with promptitude if widespread need had arisen. So far as I can learn our relief camps where they where necessary worked well and effectually prevented human distress, though as we all know, there may have been actual want in quarters which it is difficult to reach by Government agency, but to which I am glad to know aid was brought this year by private efforts which we welcome. I frequently read and I read only last week that "millions" of Indians die from famine every year, and fictions of this kind are duly circulated in other countries. I can only say, gentlemen, that such statements are falsehoods, which can only be spread by persons who have never seen a relief camp or taken the trouble to ascertain the careful measures which Government are always ready to undertake and do undertake whenever the sad necessity arises. Famines are not peculiar to India. They occur with appalling results in other countries; but in no country are the means for combating them so well thought out in advance or so effective in practice as they are in India. But as I have said, no human measures are perfect. We have more to learn, and I earnestly hope that Gujarat will profit by the work of this Committee, and by the experiences gained in exporting cattle by which method the local fodder requirements are reduced.

It is for you to decide what might best be done. I can only say that I do believe that if the foundation of a permanent fodder fund for the tracts of Gujarat could now be laid, whether that fund is kept in the bank or converted into fodder to be gradually accumulated with an annual turn over in part to avoid deterioration, you would be in a strong position to meet future emergencies. In ordinary years there must be a vast waste of fodder in Gujarat. Is it not possible that the custom of storage against bad days might be encouraged if an example were set by a central authority ?. And would there not be economic advantages in thus checking the great fluctuation of prices which may now occur ?

Another reflection occurs to me after looking into the recent proceedings. I gather that the Pinjrapol expended nearly Rupees three and three-fourth lakhs in feeding 19,354 cattle of which 11,360 died. Now it seems to me that there must have been some overlapping of effort, possibly even some competition, between two bodies which were working for a great common object—the saving of one of the most important assets of the poor cultivators.

Another lesson of broader importance presents itself to my mind. The transporting power of the great railways is clearly not keeping pace with the rapidly growing requirements of India. We have lately found that they were not equal to the demands which arose from a combination of circumstances which may easily recur. The production of India is greatly increasing in the huge irrigated areas of the Punjab especially. And as irrigation, to which I have given earnest attention progresses in the Deccan we shall inevitably need greater railway transporting power than is now available. This is a great question which will have to be faced immediately and it is one that concerns you. I can only say that I lose no opportunity of pressing its importance upon the responsible authorities.

Lastly, some broad aspects of relief work have caused me much thought. I am glad to see here to-day Mr. Purshotamdas, the Honorary General Secretary of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, which he has most ably helped to administer. I am particularly grateful to him for keeping me in constant touch with the proceedings of the Fund at a time when he must have been deeply involved in his patriotic work. I am sure that he is aware that during the period of stress which has happily passed away there has been abundance of effort, great liberality, and marked cordiality in the carrying of relief measures. Private enterprize and willing workers have been forthcoming to an extent never known in the past. All this should fill us with hope and encouragement; but I think Mr Purshotamdas feels that there have been sources of weakness and that by a more complete co-ordination of effort more might have been accomplished with equal resources. It has therefore occured to me that it might be possible, while the recent experience is fresh in many minds, to appoint a Committee which could lay down sound principles for our guidance in the administration of charitable famine funds in the future. I am considering this idea and I hope to consult those who best know what is needed before taking any decision.

I hope I have not detained you too long. It is a great pleasure to me to meet you all to-day and to congratulate the Committee most cordially on its achievements. That the fair Province of Gujerat may be spared in future the scarcity from which it has suffered, but that if need should arise it may be prepared at all points to offer a united front to the emergency, bringing prompt relief to the assistance of the poor cultivators on the lines which have proved to be effective, is my earnest desire.

KARACHI NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

With the Indus very nearly up to the 22 feet level at Kotri the inevitable has occurred and floods in many districts are reported. Those around Tata are said to be the worse. The crops are destroyed and some of the villagers are homeless.

Exports continue to flow through Karachi in a steady stream, though the volume is not what it was last month. About 8,000 tons a day are being shipped. All the wharves are now occupied and two ocean steamers are waiting in the stream,

The N. W. R. is receiving a lot of coal just now and the harbour will shortly be half full of colliers.

Sugar is being removed from the new import yard in large quantities and despatched up country.

Exchange is very quiet.

Freights continue quiet but steady.

The s. s. "Rahmani" will be the first Hedja pilgrim boat to sail from Karachi this season and will leave here on or about the 31st instant.

HYDERABAD SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDRABAD, Aug. 20.

H. H. the Nizam has ordered the immediate construction of the Musi reservior costing 40 lakhs for flood protection and water supply to the city of Hyderabad. The water works will cost 60 lakhs more, or a gross total of one crore. Mr. Dalal, who constructed the Marikanive reservoir in Mysore, and was Chief Engineer of Baroda, has been put in charge with a well selected staff of engineers.

FALSE PERSONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

The Amritsar police have arrested Bashir Ali of Lahore who was going about as a sub-inspector of the Andaman Islands in search of an absconded criminal. Two cases for cheating and false personation are already pending against him at Kasur and Pakpattan.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Alleged Persecution of Christian Converts.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of appeals filed by Fargools Mustafa and Lakhaji Badharji, who were charged before Mr. Mehta, the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with receiving illegal gratification in respect of an official act, being public servants, with having destroyed a document to prevent its production as evidence, and with framing an incorrect record with intent to save a person from punishment. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced each of them to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

Mr. D. Binning, with Mr. M. K. Mehta, appeared for the second accused and Mr. R. W. Desai appeared for the Crown.

The first accused Farzoola Mustafa was a police head constable, while the second accused Lakhaji Badharji was the (mukhi) Police Patel of Dampat, in the Kapadvanj Taluka of the Kaira district. The story for the prosecution was that on the night of 22rd March, 1911, there was a fire in the court-yard of one Bhana Kasna, and his bajri grass worth about Rs. 200 was said to have been destroyed. The fire was extinguished with the help of some neighbours. The next morning Bhana complained to the second accused, who was the Mukhi of the village, that Koober Khengar and Bhula Khoona, two converts to Christianity, had burnt his grass. The Mukhi sent his report on the terms of the complaint to the first accused, who was the head constable of the nearest village. The head constable having sent for Koober and Bhoola it was alleged accused abused, threatened and assaulted them and finally locked them up for a whole night in the chowki. All this illtreatment is said to have taken place in the presence of the second accused. The head constable the next day is said to have suggested a compromise, and to have sent for some other Christians who paid him Rs. 25 in order to drop the proceedings against Koober and Bheola. The original report made by the Mukhi accusing Koober and Bhoola of having caused the fire, was then destroyed and a fresh one stating that the fire was the result of an accidental spark from a "hooka" was substituted. The second accused is then said to have signed the substituted report. He was, however, an illiterate man and his son signed it for him. The first accused then forwarded the report to the sub-inspector, reporting that the fire was accidental. Koober and Bhoola then informed their Christian preacher of the false charge made against them and of the extortion practised. The Rev. Mr. Wood was them informed of this incident, he was also informed of several petty persecutions which were alleged to have been practised on the converts. Mr. Wood sent for the Mukhi who is said to have begged Mr. Wood's forgiveness and returned Rs. 6 which formed his share of the Rs. 26, paid to the first accused. The motive of the persecution was said to be to reclaim to Hinduism those who had embraced Christianity. The matter was brought to the notice of the Mamlatdar. As a result of the enquiry the first and second accused were charged as above stated, and tried before Mr. Mehta, the Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

The Sessions Judge on the evidence before him held that both the accused did conspire and secreted or destroyed the first report and substituted a second incorrect report and that they did receive a bribe owing to the influence exercised on them by the Christians. Both the assessors in this case were of opinion that the accused were not guilty. The Judge disagreeing with them sentenced the accused as stated above.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on the first accused. In the case of the second accused Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered a separate judgment, in the course of which he said, the first objection taken by Mr. Binning to the conviction of his client was that the whole proceedings before the lower court were vitiated by the fact that the second accused, the appellant, was called as a witness in the committing magistrate's court, was examined as a witness and after that examination was transformed into an accused person. The court observed that the second accused was prejudiced by reason of his having been tried jointly with the head constable of whose guilt there was no question. The Revd. Mr. Wood had corroborated the case for the appellant in that he admitted that though these matters had formed the subject of specific complaints made to him by the Christian converts, and though he called the appellant to him and questioned him about various petty persecutions, which had formed the subject of the converts' grievances, he (Mr. Wood) did not remember asking the Mukhi about any money paid by or to him. He had no recollection that the converts even complained to him that they had to pay money to the Mukhi, though he did remember that they made such complaints against the head constable. The court could not shut its eyes to the probability that the Mukhi would be very much under the influence of the head constable. On these grounds the court set aside the conviction and sentence passed on the second accused, Lakhaji Badharji, and acquitted and discharged him. The fine, if paid, was to be refunded.

CASTE FACTIONS SEVERELY CRITICISED.

Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in a suit in which Lalji Nensi Ladha claimed Rs. 5,287-12 from Keshowji Punja and others in respect of an adjusted account, with interest and costs.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji and Co., appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the first defendant. The other defendants did not appear.

The facts of the case have already been reported in our columns.

His lordship in delivering judgment said, that this case had had a chequered history. Starting in 1906 as a short cause it was transferred to long causes list and came before his lordship in 1911. Exception was then taken to the plaintiff's claim on the footing of his being a partner with his deceased father, Hegsi Ladha. After a certain amount of evidence had been taken, it seemed clear that the plaintiff could not prove a partnership. He was therefore allowed to amend his plaint so as to bring his claim upon a footing of having been joint with his father. When this was done the defendants objected on the ground that certain necessary parties had not been joined, as during the five years, which had elapsed since the institution of the suit two children had been born to the plaintiff, and it was contended that not only were these minor children necessary parties, but by the time they could be placed upon the record the suit would be time-barred against them and therefore time-barred also against the plaintiff. This point was, his lordship said, very elaborately argued and again re-argued in review. Two issues had been tried in this case, the first being whether the plaintiff and his deceased father constituted a joint Hindu family at the death of Nensi the father and whether their debt was part of the joint family. The second issue was whether the defendants owed this money to the deceased Nensi Ladha as alleged. Upon the first issue the court held that Nensi was joint with his deceased father.

With regard to the second issue his lordship said that it had been very vehemently contested. The case indeed was a typical one of a kind too common in Indian courts and reflected little credit on our judicial administration. It became very clear, as the evidence was recorded that the actual claim put forward in the litigation was little more than a pretext to gratify the personal rancour and hatred of the persons who were not in themselves asking the assistance of the court at all. But for the spirit of faction which prevailed in this Visa Oswal Bania caste, it was certain that a small claim like this would hardly have occupied the time of the court for as many hours as in fact it had taken days. It was not really the plaintiff and the defendant who had wasted so much of the public time. They were only cat's-paws, of the leaders of the rival factions, to which they belonged. The result of such litigation could hardly be profitable, whichever way it ended, to the litigants themselves. What was particularly deplorable was that the courts of law should have been chosen as the platform on which these rival factions should fight out their feuds under colour of civil claims, not to obtain justice but to satisfy their personal malice.

The questions now to be answered was whether the havala given by the defendant Kesowji Poonja to the deceased Nensi Ladha was given as alleged by the defendant in full satisfaction of the discharge of the debts sued for, or whether in discharge and satisfaction of other debts with which this suit had no connection.

The court found that the plaintiff had proved his claim and passed a decree for Rs. 5,397 with interest from the 20th of February, 1906, up to the date of judgment, and decreed costs of the suit including all costs reserved and cost of the appeal.

After his lordship had delivered his judgment Mr. Wadia applied for the arrest of the defendant on the ground that he was a native of Cutch, and might leave the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Bahadurji protested against this as a vexatious application.

His lordship ordered the defendant to furnish the Prothonotary with a security of Rs. 5,000; and as he was unable to furnish the security the first defendant was arrested in court by the Sheriff's officers.

YESTERDAY'S SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the following short causes yesterday at the High Court:—

Mir Abdul Rasul Alamkhan, Nawab of Beyla, was sued by Captain James Gourlie for Rs. 6,500, the value of a motor-car sold by him to the Nawab, on the end of July, 1909. Mr. Bomanji Wadia appeared Captain Gourlie and stated that the motor-car was handed over to the defendant on his promising to pay the price in three months. This he failed to do. Mr. Lalkaka, of the A. and S. Motor Car Company, arranged the sale. The defendant was not represented. His lordship passed an exparte decree with costs against the Nawab.

His lordship passed a decree for Rs. 2,386 with interest and costs in a suit in which Jotram Kedarnath sought to recover the above sum from Chiranjilal Gajumal of Rewari. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs. He stated that the plaintiffs were cotton brokers, and had sold 100 bales of machine-ginned Broach cotton to the defendant at Rs. 319 per candy. The defendant having failed to take delivery, the bales were sold at their risk and realised Rs. 271 per candy. The claim was for the loss sustained by the sale. A decree as prayed was granted.

His lordship granted an adjournment in a suit in which Anandrao Raghunath, son of the late Raghunath Mukund, architect and surveyor, claimed Rs. 4,900 from Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani.

Mr. Jehanghir H. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Raghunath and stated that there was a likelihood of the parties coming to a settlement. He asked for a fortnight's adjournment which was allowed.

His lordship had before him a suit in which interest at the rate of 30 per cent was claimed by the plaintiff. In this suit Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer assinged to Haji Ahmed Dada a promissory note passed by Kavasji Rustomji Master for Rs. 3,000. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff, Haji Ahmed Dada. It was stated that Kavasji being in need of money to meet his domestic needs borrowed the money from Engineer. Monthly instalments of Rs. 70 were paid by the defendant on this debt. The principal had been paid off and a sum of Rs. 700 only remained to be paid.

His lordship observed that thirty per cent was an oppressive rate of interest, and said if the plaintiff did not come to some reasonable settlement, the defendant was to apply to the Court for easy instalments. The suit was adjourned for three weeks.

POLICE COURTS.

MRS. THORPE'S CASE.

Further Cross-examination of Prosecution Witnesses.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris, C.I.D., charged Mrs. Thorpe alias Miss Norman Potter, alias Mrs. Smith with cheating the manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, and the manager of the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company, Limited, in respect of Rs. 450 and Rs. 200 respectively.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., assisted by Superintendent Sullivan, prosecuted, while Mr. B. F. M. Nicholson, barrister, defended the accused.

Mr. Nicholson informed the court that the accused was very much concerned about a sealed packet deposited with Messrs. Cox and Company in Calcutta. It contained some medals and the accused was anxious about it, because those medals were granted her in South Africa. They would prove that she was in South Africa during the war as she had received both medals there. The packet was deposited in the joint names of the accused and Mr. Sharpe, and Messrs Cox would not deliver until both of them signed a receipt.

The magistrate asked if Mr. Nicholson wished to make any application. Mr. Nicholson replied that he would ask his Worship to inquire if the prosecution knew anything about it.

Superintendent Sullivan said he had not got the sealed packet.

Mr. Nicholson said that Messrs. Cox and Co. might be asked to deliver up the parcel.

The magistrate said that he had no power to compel Messrs. Cox and Company to deliver up the parcel to the accused, nor could he ask Sharpe to give his signature. His Worship, however, suggested that counsel could ask for a witness summons against the Company and they could be ordered to produce the parcel in court.

Mr. J. Radesico, manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, being called and cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that the first bill was sent on the 14th of January. Witness used to dine at the second next table to that of the accused. He could not say if the accused was in a disturbed and agitated state of mind. Only the first weekly bill (Rs. 108) was paid. He had been manager of the Taj Hotel for over two years. The books would show whether Col. Westcott had stayed in the hotel within the last two years. He never remembered having seen or met him. Even the accused he would not have known, but for the present case. The cause of his first conjecture that the accused was deceiving him was that she stated in a letter that she had lived with her father Colonel Westcott in the hotel before.

Mr. Nicholson here pointed out that being in an agitated state of mind she had omitted the word 'and.' She meant to write I had stayed with my father and Colonel Westcott.

Contining, the witness said that he had allowed a further extention of time upon the strength of Mr. Barrell's letter. He had also relied upon her statement that she was expecting a cheque from her husband, while allowing the extension. On the second occasion, when the accused told him that she had received the cheque, but it was wrongly filled and she could not cash it, the witness did not believe her statement. It was about a week before she finally left. No effect was made on the witness' mind by the letter of Mr. Barrell, which said that she was expecting a cheque, because this had been stated so often before. The witness having served her with notice to leave, the accused immediately wrote back to say that she would make arrangements to live with a friend, so he must allow her to do so. She asked that her luggage might be permitted to be removed, but the witness would not permit it. The accused did not say that there was anything valuable in the boxes. She said she had no change of clothes. Witness did not say "Oh you have your evening dresses they are valuable, you must leave them here." Witness did not notice whether she was wearing rich dresses at dinner, but he had noticed two medals. If the accused had been shabby, witness's attention would have been attracted. Witness remembered having seen two different dresses. Witness sent up an assistant to tell the manageress to examine the luggage. Mrs. Harris was the manageress. She came and reported that there was nothing valuable in it. She said the accused had only one tin box. There were several empty cardboard boxes.

Witness instructed Mrs. Harris to lock the tin box and give the key to the accused. He did not find out the value of the contents: a fortnight ago the box was suit to the police. It was opened in the Chowki.

Mr. Sullivan did not re-examine the witness.

Rev. E. Barrell then cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson said that on the 22nd of January the accused had come to see him. She stated that she was recommended by the Rev. Arthur Mursell.

Mr. Nicholson said that the language used by the witness in his examination-in-chief was rather too strong for the description of an ordinary occurrence. Witness had stated "she professed," "the letter purported to be" and so on, as if she was saying all falsehood.

The witness explained that he had discovered it was all false and therefore made use of such phrases. Continuing, the witness said he had once dined wtih the accused at the Taj. He did not remember to have noticed any medals. Witness was quite sure the accused had said her husband was killed in South Africa. He was also quite sure she said her husband had told her to look after the children as he had made ample provision for them.

The magistrate asked Mr. Nicholson if the defence could attribute any motives to the witness for giving false evidence against the accused.

Mr. Nicholson would not for a moment attribute any motives to the witness. Nor did counsel say the witness was speaking falsehood. What counsel submitted was that the witness had been confused about the accused's statement to him from what he had heard and also from what he had heard from Curran Sharpe.

The witness said he was not confused at all. He was very clear as to what the accused had told him.

Continuing, the witness said he thought it was an extraordinary thing for a woman to go to Lanauli and return with her children in a motor-car.

Mr. Nicholson: And yet you believed the account of that extraordinary journey?

Witness: Yes; because she had related many extraordinary things. She gave me an extraordinary story about her children.

Mr. Nicholson: We shall come to the story about the children later.

Witness: Oh! Speaking about the children I may say that at first she said they were two boys and a girl. But writing from Rangoon the two boys and a girl were transformed into three boys.

Mr. Nicholson: That was when they died.

Mr. Nicholson: When did you first come to know Curran Sharpe?—When he came to me with the accused. She had come to ask me to stand bail for her.

Witness, continuing, said that Sharpe was introduced to him by the accused as the young man about whom she had written to him from Rangoon. Sharpe told the witness that he had been duped by the accused to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

The Magistrate: You may only say he told you certain things.

Mr. Nicholson: Did Sharpe's story agree with his first story?

Witness: When he first came he did not say anything at all. All the talking was done by Mrs. Thorpe. After leaving Mrs. Thorpe at Umercarry (gaol) he came back to me.

Mr. Nicholson: And you told him to withdraw the statement he had made to the police?—No. I only advised him to withdraw one part of his statement where he had stated he was related to her.

And you also advised him not to see Mrs. Thorpe again?—I told him that it was not wise for him to see her. I told him that the best policy for him was to make a clean breast of everything.

Did you not tell Sharpe to go home as soon as he could as it would make things easier for you?—Easier for me?

Yes for you.—No, I never told him so. How was I affected?

The Magistrate asked counsel why the witness should tell Sharpe to go away and how would things be easier for him?

Mr. Nicholson said that Curran Sharpe was implicated in the whole affair from the very beginning and Mr Barrell must have been afraid that he might be implicated in the offence of cheating.

The Magistrate: Who, Mr. Barrell himself?

Mr. Nicholson: Yes, because he was her guarantee in the Taj Hotel.

Mr. Sullivan: But the witness had made his statement to the police before he knew Sharpe.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Sullivan knows nothing as to what my instructions are and your Worship will not hear him on this point.

In re-examination, the witness said that he had made the statement of what he knew in this case to the police before he knew Sharpe. The witness had asked the accused to what persuation she belonged and she had stated she belonged to the Baptist Church.

The enquiry was adjourned.

DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Dattoo Visram was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 454, the amount of bills entrusted to him by the manager of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper.

Superintendent Sullivan, C. I. D., prosecuted.

The complaint was that the manager's suspicions were aroused by the absence of an entry of a paid bill, in the accused's book. On investigating further it was discovered that the accused had missappropriated Rs. 454 between December 30 and June 28.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he had faithfully served the firm for eight years.

The complainant did not press the charge, and the magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or 14 days' further imprisonment.

SENT TO JAIL FOR DEFAMATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday. Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of a case in which Alfred B. Duggon, a foreman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company's workshops, charged one Achyut Luxmon with defamation.

The complainant's case was that the accused worked under him as an assistant fitter and was reported by him to the works manager, who had dismissed him after a month's notice, as two of his chargemen, Mr. Goulded and Mr. Durham, had made complaints against him. A petition was then sent to the Agent of the Railway Company by the accused, who complained that his dismissal was wrongful and made very serious allegations against the complainant. In his petition, the accused charged the complainant with receiving bribes from men to be employed in the engine shops and also stated that the complainant's barber, Gangaprasad, arranged the payment of bribes.

The accused, in his defence, pleaded justification, good faith and privilege. It was contended on his behalf that even if the statements were untrue, it was sufficient if the accused believed them to be true and published them to purge his department of such corrupt persons as Duggan and Gangaprassad.

On the evidence his Worship held that the accused had failed to satisfy the Court that the allegations were made after due care and attention and for the public good. His Worship therefore convicted him and in passing sentence said that the Court must consider the serious nature of the allegations, which, if proved, would have resulted in the complainant's dismissal from the Company's service and loss of pension and gratuity. At the same time, his Worship took into consideration the fact that the accused was a misguided young man, and had gone to some irresponsible petition-writer, who had, perhaps, used language for which the accused was not responsible. His Worship also considered the fact that an offer was made to the other side by the accused's pleader of tendering an apology and withdrawing the charges, which was not accepted. In view of all these circumstances, the accused was sentenced to five months' simple imprisonment.

WHERE KISSERS ARE ARRESTED

Visitors to Switzerland are warned that kissing is strictly prohibited in the station and on the platforms of Sarnen, in the Canton of Obwald, on the Brunig line and that any such demonstration will result in the arrest and fining of the participants. A large placard bearing the following inscription has just been placed in the station with the consent of the local authorities:—

"Notice.—Considering the abuses which have resulted, missieurs the honourable strangers are requested not to kiss each other on the platforms of the station.—(Signed) The Society for the Protection of Young Girls Travelling Alone.

In connection with the amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Departments a conference is being held in Calcutta attended by the heads of departments in Bengal and Burma, the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of India, Messrs. W. Maxwell, Thomas, Sims and Chappell.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Deciding the Leadership of the League.

LAST NIGHT'S GAME.

R. A. T. A. (2): R. G. A. (1).

In anticipation of a good game in the League yesterday a large crowd gathered on the Cooperage. The result of this game was understood, bar accidents, to decide the leadership of the League, owing to the closeness of the Royal Warwicks and the Templars together at the top. Public support favoured the Infantrymen and as the game wore on, evenly balanced as it no doubt was to a point, it became evident that the public were right, although the game could not at any period be described as one sided, or uninteresting. In the result the R. A. T. A. proved their superiority by the odd goal in three and are now League leaders leaving the Warwicks in second place and Bombay Gymkhana third.

On opening, the R. A. T. A. made a spirited bid to get through and for some little time kept the proceedings in their opponents' territory. A good defence and, truth to tell, poor finishing work by the forwards prevented scoring. Then the Gunners got going, their forwards combining finely. They got to moderately close quarters when Murrell relieved and play was taken to the other end, where Brown sent in a smart shot which Quinn just saved. He conceded a corner in doing so, but this also was cleared and the Gunners led by Roche and Spain took play down. Nothing resulted from the ensuing corner and the Templars were not long in again transferring the operations and soon had the Gunners defending on a corner. A case of "hands" in the penalty area went unnoticed and the Artillery men proceeded to give the Templars an anxious minute. Murrell was the saviour, clearing and kicking splendidly, and for a time the game was fought out in mid-field. Watson took play further up and passed on to Roche who transferred to Campbell who kicked over. Immediately after the goal kick, Hastings secured and, going up strongly, passed to Keefe, who sent along to Smith who passed into goal. Unfortunately, one of the Gunner backs in attempting to head the ball clear put it into his own net. After this the Gunners spurted and wore their opponents down. An unfortunate and absurd "offside" decision against Roche saw them driven back, and as a goal was scored by Keefe almost at once the mistake was all the more to be regretted. The Gunners then paid another visit to the Templars' territory, but displayed strange reluctance to shoot, Thompson eventually sending the ball over the line. A corner followed at the other end, but this was unproductive. A protracted period of even play followed and then the Gunners rushed through, but their movement was spoiled by Roche being offside. They came back again, Watson passing well in, but Murrell cleared, after a feable shot by Roche. Before half-time was signalled the Templars had made another ineffectual visit to the Gunners' quarters, which was returned, but nothing further was scored.

The score at half-time was:—

R. A. T. A. .... 2 goals.
R. G. A. .... nil.

After the resumption the Gunners were the first to get busy, but White and Roche both threw away very easy chances of reducing the margin. After the escape the Templars asserted themselves, their forwards playing like a book and working down to the area boundary. There Foster failed miserably, and later "off side" against the same player gave relief to the Gunners. This was but temporary, for the Templars came back and Smith and Hastings were both kept out only with the greatest difficulty. The Gunners cleared to about half way where they succeeded in keeping the play for some time, and once indeed got the ball to within shooting distance. There their forwards did the usual thing, made a poor show, and Foster getting possession raced down and forced a corner at the other end where play centred for some time, and where Ison and Foster both put in some clever work. Smith, for the Gunners, cleared and play was again transferred, also with the assistance of a free kick, but Bignell was not tested. Soon afterwards rain fell sharply and interfered with the game. About this time, too, Brown, the Templar's centre half-back, was hurt badly enough to be off his game during the rest of play. Generally the teams held each other from now onwards, the state of the ground and ball necessitating changed tactics on both sides. A foul against the Templars close up was not turned to much account although Roche was given another chance before his team was driven back. Hastings had hard lines in not winding up a fine effort at the other end by scoring and Smith had the same hard luck a second later. Then the Gunners got going again and rushed up strongly, Campbell getting out with the ball and amid general excitement just beat Bignell and reducing the margin between the teams to a goal. Hereafter the Templars attacked, but the defence prevailed, until Campbell tried desparately to repeat his previous performance. But Murrell saved and play was again transferred, and some rather dull proceedings were witnessed in the Gunners' quarters, and afterwards in mid-field, The Gunners made another attempt to get through, but the defence took no chances and the game finally ended—

R.A.T.A. .... 2 goals.
R.G.A. .... 1 „

The teams were:—

R. A. T. A.—Goal, Bignell; backs, George and Murrell; half-backs, Iron, Brown and Hughes; forwards, Smith, Hastings, Foster, Keefe, and Ison.

R. G. A:—Goal, Quinn; backs, Stewart and Jerram; half-backs, McDermott, Thompson and Smith; forwards, Watson, Campbell, White, Roche and Spain.

Referee:—Sergt. Butt.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The following are the positions of the teams in the League Table:—

					Goals.		
	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	A.	P.
R. A. T. A. ...	...12	9	1	2	21	8	20
R. Warwicks	...12	8	1	3	31	4	19
Bombay Gymkhana	12	6	2	4	19	9	16
R. G. Artillery	...12	5	2	5	25	12	15
Hornets ...	...12	4	7	1	10	26	9
Byculla M. I. ...	...12	2	6	4	6	22	8
Bombay Athletic	...12	1	8	3	9	19	5
Y. M. C. A. ...	...12	2	10	0	11	32	4

HARRIS FOOTBALL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 20.

The second game of the Harris Football Tournament was played to-day before a large gathering of the military. The contending teams were the Loyal North Lancs and the Norfolk Regiment. In the opening period of the game the Lancs pressed their opponents, but were not allowed to score. The Norfolks, however, before half-time got past the Lancs defence and scored the first goal of the match. However, in the second period the Lancs equalised and as a consequence excitement ran high but neither team was able to add another goal in spite of extra time. The game ended in a draw and will have to be replayed.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

Hindu Team for Poona Selected.

A meeting of the Hindu Selection Committee was held at Poona on Sunday last, when the following were selected to represent the Hindus in the match against Major J. G. Greig's Eleven at Poona on the 30th and 31st inst.:

(1) C. V. Mehta (capt.) (Bombay)
(2) P. Balu (Bombay)
(3) P. Vithal (Bombay)
(4) S. K. Diveker (Bombay)
(5) M. D. Pai (Bombay)
(6) G. H. Bhatwadeker (Bombay)
(7) M. R. Vyas (Kathiawar)
(8) S. G. Mehendaley (Poona)
(9) S. M. Joshi (Poona)
(10) Bhusari (Poona)
(11) Rasker (Poona)

It will be seen from the above that the team finally selected is practically the same as was forecasted in these columns last week. P. Shivram and K. A. Date having expressed their inability to go to Poona their places have been filled by two new players, They will however be available for the Bombay matches. Their places have been filled by S. K. Diveker, a Bombay man, and M. R. Vyas who hails from Rajkote. Diveker has before this played for the Hindus, while the Kathiawar player is a new man. The latter is a member of H. H. the Jam Saheb's eleven and is reputed to be a reliable bat. Of the other new men, who are playing for the first time for the Hindus mention has already been made in these columns of Joshi, Bhusari and Rasker. These are all Poona men, the first-named being a good medium-paced bowler, while the latter two are good batsmen. The rest are all old stagers and their chief characteristics have already been given at length. Notwithstanding the absence of Shivram and Date, it is a strong batting combination and should acquit itself creditably on the fast wickets at Poona.

ALIGARH CRICKET TEAM.

Visit to Bombay.

A cricket team composed of students, past and present, of the Aligarh College will visit Bombay at the end of this month, when they will play two matches, one against the Hindus Gymkhana, and the other against the Elphinstone Cricket Club.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR INDIA.

Extended Programme in 1913-14.

Cricketers in India will naturally be interested in the announcement that the M. C. C. has decided to send a team to India for a cold weather tour in 1913-14, wrote the London correspondent of a Calcutta Contemporary on July 24. The contemplated visit is such a long way ahead that it would not be possible to suggest, however, tentatively, what the composition of the side will be; but your readers may take it from one who is behind the Scenes that the Club is not in the least likely to pay India the poor compliment of sending out a week team. I am told that one of the objects of the M. C. C. is to thoroughly test the strength of Indian cricket, both European and Native, and that the fixture will be of a more representative character than those arranged for the Oxford University Authentics in 1902-03. It will not be ordinary sight-seeing cricket, this tour of the M.C.C., and all the matches will be treated seriously. Presidencies and Provinces will be invited to pit their strength against the team rather than Clubs and Gymkhanas, and it is hoped that provision will be made for at least three test matches to be played at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras respectively, while a team representative of the full strength of Parsee, Hindu and Mahomedan cricket will probably be met at either Lahore or Delhi. Fixtures with Indian teams are not likely to be so plentiful as in the case of the tour of the Authentics but the Parsees, Hindus, Aligarh College past and present, will all be given matches.

The M. C. C. really have in view a scheme, which if everything pans out well, will lead to a visit to England of a representative European team from India. During the past six or seven years considerable attention has been drawn to the amount of exceptional talent to be found amongst European cricketers in India. Every now and then we receive evidence that India is a splendid training country for cricketers and hardly a season goes by that Indian "stars" player whose name had never been heard of before does not make his mark in English first-class cricket. Several instances of the kind could be quoted in connection with the current season. No one, for example, had ever heard of Lieut. F. R. Brooke the Bombay Presidency wicket-keeper, who has suddenly stopped into country cricket this year and earned recognition as a first class stumper for Lancashire. If every player received the recognition he deserved Lieut. Brooke should have kept wicket for the Gentlemen at the Oval and Lord's this season. But a player's claims to a place in these classic matchas are always tardily recognised and Lieut. Brooke's case is by no means an isolated one. Still the comforting fact remains that in this young gunner officer, India has a first rate wicketkeeper who would not bear the worse of comparison with Carkeek and Webster, the Australians, and Ward and Campbel the South Africans. Too many first class cricketers from India have performed well in country cricket, this season and in previous seasons, for the M. C. C. not to be aware that a representative European team would demand respect from the strongest sides in England. Everyone knows what a power Captain (or is it Major now?) J. G. Greig is when he is able to get home to help Hampshire. Had he been able to play regularly there is not the least doubt that he would now be one of England's first choices. Another famous batsman, who for a visit to England might be induced to come out of his retirement, is Colonel R. M. Poore.

Then there are K. O. Goldie whose stylish batting lend distinction to the Sussex team; G. H. S. Fowke, who would quickly make his mark as a batsman in serious cricket; and H. L. Simms, the Jam of Nawnagar's private secretary, who this season for Sussex has shown all-round form that has earned for him the reputation of being one of the best all round amateur players of the day. Of course there are plenty of others and mention might be made of Captain E. D. Tilliard whose batting has been so useful to Somersetshire this season; Lieut. G. N. Bignell, who with the Hampshire team is getting the necessary experience of firstclass cricket to develop, into a fine all-round player in a year or two; N. J. Holloway, the Cambridge Blue and Sussex county player, who is fast training on into one of the best amateur bowlers; and G. O. Napier, the Oxford Universsty and Middlesex bowler, who is exiled somewhere out in India. H. P. Chaplin. The Sussex Captain would of course have no residential qualification to play for India now but there if such a galaxy of batting talent available that he would hardly be missed. The argument that the bowling of an Indian European team would be too weak to admit of such a side participating in first class cricket at home can no longer hold water. In Simms Napier and Holloway, India would have three of the finest bowlers in the world. Any way the M. C. C. will have an opportunity of testing these bowlers on Indian wickets in 1913-14 and I am sure the batsmen of the side will not feel inclined to treat them lightly.

It is quite possible that the M. C. C. may extend invitations to one or two of the players who accompanied the Oxford Authentics team to India who are anxious to go out East again. The Worcestershire skipper, G. H. Simpson Hayhard and the Lancashire skipper A. H. Hornby, may both be members of the team, and Indian cricketers who knew them in 1902 will find them players of a very different calibre. Of one thing your cricket readers may be are the M. C. C. side include no a good old has-beens". Every man in the team will be a regular participant in first class cricket and probaby one or two will be England players.

Indian cricketers will have in the main to thank the Jam of Nawanagar and H. L. Simms for the protected tour of the M. C. C. for it was the joint performances of those two players for Sussex that turned the attention of the premier club to the strength of Indian cricket. On paper one could make up an All India eleven which, in batting, would tax all the resources of the M. C. C. in this department. I am, of course, not sufficiently in touch with Indian cricket to say what the composition of such a side would be to a player or two, but I imagine that it would be difficult to improve on the following eleven:—The Jam Sahib, Captain J. G Greig, H. L. Simms, G. G. Napier, K. O. Goldie, F. R. Brooke, D. M. Evans, Colonel, R. M. Poore, W. M. Turner, N. J. Holloway, and G. N. Bigwell. There may be others who have stronger claims than some of the above players, but if India were represented by the eleven I have named it would take the strongest amateur side the M. C. C. could get together to play a level game. I have mentioned the name of D. M. Evans, the young Hampshire all round player as I have reason to believe he is in India. Last season he came out second in the Hampshire bowling averages capturing 45 wickets and he gave promise of becoming a sound bat playing one fine innings of 64. He would greatly strengthen the bowling of an All India team and with Napier Holloway, and Simms would make up a quarter any one of whom would be good enough to play for the Gentlemen (Napier and Simms have in fact played at Lord's). Even should the M. C. C. team include such "stars" as Fry, Spooner, Warner, Hutchings, Foster, and Day a representative All India team might confidently be expected to hold its own.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

How to Make Them More Popular.

A BOMBAY VIEW.

The following a communication has been addressed to the Finance Department regarding Government promissory notes, by the Manager of the Central Bank of India, Limited:—

Government of India.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 16th August 1912.

From Mr. E. M. Cook, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Manager, Central Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant regarding Government promissory notes, and to thank you for your suggestions, which will receive the careful consideration of the Government of India.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) E. M. COOK,
Under Secretary, to the Government of India.

Bombay, 10th August 1912.

From S. N. Pochkhanawala, Certified Associate, Institute of Bankers, (London) Manager, Central Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

To the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Howard, I. C. S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

Dear Sir,—It is noticed with great pleasure by the Indian investors in three and a half per cent Government promissory notes that the Government is inquiring in to the causes which can make these securities more popular among the public than at present. With this aim I hear that those interested in this line of business are invited to express their views and make such suggestions as would remove the existing difficulties which come in the way of inducing more investors in this security.

In my opinion, it is not at all necessary to introduce any material change in the existing system of interest and endorsements. With your kind permission I beg to make the following suggestions and hope they will meet with your kind consideration.

No doubt, the system of bearer interest coupons, if attached to the securities, will facilitate the investors to a considerable degree in collecting interest, but it is very doubtful, whether they would accept this change favourably or not, and whether it would meet their general approval. The chief reason for this doubt is that at present it is not the collection of interest that puts the investors of these securities to much trouble. It is the "endorsement" system on the notes, which is the principal factor that brings trouble and causes annoyance at the time of collection of interest or renewal of notes. If a suitable remedy is secured for this, without much disturbing the present system, I think, it will greatly relieve the investors and would add much in making the securities popular.

Suggestions are made, I hear, to issue "Bearer" securities to avoid the trouble of endorsements. In my opinion, securities payable to bearer i. e. payable without endorsements, will never be popular and will only tend to decrease the holdings of Government securities even from the present investors. This "Bearer Bonds system," may perhaps facilitate the speculators, but from an investor's point of view they are sure to be considered less secure for investment holdings, as they can be easily dealt with by persons other than owners and it would be somewhat impossible to trace the fraudulent holder of such securities. Taking all these into consideration I think the present system of endorsement should continue. Difficulty and annoyance is caused to the holder when notes, sent for collection of interest or renewal, are returned by the Public Debt Office for irregularity in endorsements. From personal experience, I must say that at times the Public Debt Office is over-particular and very often they fail to use their discretionary power and common sense judgment in examining the endorsements. For trivial things the holder is placed at considerable inconvenience. This is the chief cause which tends to make the securities unpopular, and if a remedy is found to meet this end, I think, no material change in the present system of interest or endorsement is necessary.

I beg to suggest that the Public Debt Office should be compelled to examine the endorsements carefully but with reasonable discretion, whenever they are asked to do so by the holders at a nominal fee of one anna per note; and if the endorsement appears to be in order they should stamp the notes to the last endorsement as "Endorsement Correct." This will signify that all the endorsements above the stamp are correct and the buyer runs no risk of any irregular endorsement and so will not be put to any inconvenience at the time of collection of interest or renewal. Notes bearing such stamps will avoid all risk to the purchaser in the endorsements, and by this simple method, the existing evil will be removed. The Public Debt Office, as at present, has to examine the endorsements when a note is sent for collection of interest or renewal, so it will not add much to their work if they stamp the notes with "Endorsement Correct," when a holder wishes them to do so on a nominal fee of half an anna or one anna. From about a year the Public Debt Office insist on two or more signatures on notes inspite of the fact that there may be provision of "Payable to either or survivor" written on the notes. This is another factor which adds to the unpopularity of these notes. Indians as a rule try to avoid stamp fee and probate duty owing to the loss of time and money as well as owing to the great inconvenience their male as well as female members have to undergo at the demise of one of the joint holders. They prefer therefore to have the securities made out with the provision of payable to either or survivor. The Port Trust, the Municipality and the Improvement Trust as well as Banks allow the securities transferred under one signature whenever such provisions exists as it facilitates the negotiability of the securities. Why should the Government Notes be dealt with in a different manner? I think the Public Debt Office should continue their old system of allowing this provision and should not require the signatures of all surviving holders when there is a distinct provision of "Payable to either or survivor."

If my above suggestions meet with your kind favour, and suitable changes are introduced in the existing system without introducing a material change as an experiment I am quite confident they will add much to make the Government notes popular among the investors and will tend to increase the demand year after year.

Apologizing for taking your valuable time.—Your most obedient servant.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager, Central Bank of India, Ld.

CRICKET.

MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPT. VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

The Military Accounts Department to-day played the Poona Gymkhana at a one day's cricket match and suffered defeat to the extent of 52 runs. The scores are as follows:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt. Garson, b Raskar	12
Wellesley, b Nicholson	7
Anderson, b Sarson	35
Capt. Cooper, c Rogers, b Nicholson ...	51
Capt. Haughton, c Hastings, b Raskar ...	13
McLeod, run out	8
Platt, b Raskar	10
Col. Rosher, b Raskar	6
Gore Brown, c Rogers, b Nicholson ...	4
Major Martin Miller, not out	25
Mr. Curtis, not out	14
Extras	23
Total	208

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

Raskar, b Gore Brown	34
Cumber, b Haughton...	1
Nursoo, b Anderson...	16
Hastings, l-b-w Anderson	0
Gaikward, b Anderson	10
Rogers, b Anderson	0
Col. Perkins, l-b-w Anderson	0
Nicholson	25
Rams, c Anderson, b Cooper	0
Samson, not out	24
Brown, b Anderson	12
Extras	18
Total	156

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How many ask this question, and how often with a feeling almost of despair! Ill again and again—headache, backache, neuralgia, constant tiredness, rheumatic pains, depression, sleeplessness, and appaently no cure. But it is just such common symptoms as these that should make you suspect your kidneys.

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If your kidneys are weak or diseased, and therefore unable to carry out their work, the blood becomes full of poisons, and if these poisons are allowed to accumulate in the system, the results are gravel, stone, bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney medicine; they cure the kidneys and keep them well.

"It is now TWO YEARS since Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured me of rheumatism, backache and urinary disorders," says Mrs. A. Miller, of 64, Avenue Road, Springburn, Glasgow, "and ever since then I have been keeping in fine health.

"But for months before I used the pills I was troubled with severe pains in the back, especially when I went to rise from a chair. There used to be a gravely settlement from the water, and I was bothered with spells of giddiness and pains in the head. When the weather was bad my limbs would ache with rheunatism. But I have been different altogether since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. From the first they suited me splendidly, and I cured myself completly by continuing with the medicine. I recommend the pills without hestitation. (Signed) Annie Miller."

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There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-fee Re. 1-5.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like small of breath sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage As. 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
Govt. Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. Ch, S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch, I. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road,
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ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

POONA RACES.

Entries for next Saturday's Meeting.

THE TALLYHO PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles over 7 flights.

Mr Max Rommel's Best Luck
Mr Welman's North by Matchmaker Indian Corn
Sir A A Apcar's Five Crown
H H Maharajah of Mysore's Mary B
H H Col Obedullah Khan of Bhopal's Parklull
H H D J Greenshield's Pewter
H H M Goculdass' Monobel
H H J Crawford's Bachelor's Knot
Capt Fell and Mr Wilson's Pretty Good Sort
Mr A H M Wilson's Deputy
Mr C G Stileman's Silverbolt
Mr W Homer's Mordialloc by Lancaster-Myrtle

THE SATARA PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr A'S Oomer's Well Done
Mr A'S Oomer's Braganza
Mr A'S Oomer's Sir Hugo
Mr Ali bin Talib's Tajulmulook
Mr Ali bin Talib's Rozelmulook
Mr Ali bin Talib's Money Gold
Mr Ali bin Talib's Real Gold
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Lama
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Master Mason
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson
Mr R R S' Precious
Mr R R S' Regent
Mr Lion's Artist
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Thaboor
Mr M Goculdass Sweden
Mr J M Mistry's Young Salanic
Mr J M Mistry's Thulfba
Messrs J M Mistry A. A. Rehman's Terror
Mr Beg's Famous
Mr Beg's Mysore
Mr W Homer's Last Chance

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Elser
Messrs Lion and A S Oomer's Merry Spinner
Mr Welman's North
Mr Welman's Bally Sand by Sandripham—Ballyhoo
Sir A A Apcar's Sequent
Mr R Craig McKerrow's Victo
Mr R Craig McKerrow's Ulte by Lactantius Utica
Mr W H Welmsleys Meddling
Mr Man Mohan's Lady Spring
Mr R Craig McKerrow's Little Slave by Littleton—Slave Lass
Mr Dermot McCalmont's Dhu Loun by Symington—Monday
Mr Dermot McCalmont's Bachelors Squint by Fredennis—Holy Squint
Mr F N Furdoonji's Yvette
H H Jam Saheb's Metal Boy
H H Jam Saheb's Punt
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey
Mr T Scott's Karnall by True blue Importance
Mr C A Eeles' Lasata
Mr F M Garda's Chobham
Mr F M Garda's The Loaf
Mr F M Garda's Chobham
Mr F M Garda's Macaun
Mr R R S' Criton
Mr R R S' Lithosian
Mr Kelso's Paul Pry
Mr Homi Billimoria's
Mr M Goculdass' Sault Line
Mr M Goculdass' Refresher
Mr Homer's Lord Reay
H H Y Uveraja of Mysore's Milford Lake
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Sparran
H H Lion's Hoppner
Capt Hon H E Thellusson's Airman

A NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlong.

Mr A S Oomer's Imperial
Mr Abdoola Faras' Taiseer II
Mr Ebrahim Maiss Sirkar
Mr Abdul Aziz Mckenzie's Grey Ghost II
Mr Mujeed Jurgi's Sutleg
Mr S A Wahed's Different
Mr Ali bin Talib's Magistrate
Mr Hoshang Jamsetji's Cherry Blossom
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Tezab
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Favil Beg
Mr Mehdi Aga Burzook's Dalil
Mr Alvare's Nobi
Messrs H Obayed and A R Dakeel's Mushitarak
Mr Abdoola Aziz Hoonedi's Egyptain
Mr Haji Ahmed Baghdady's Moyaid
Mr Mahomed Ablanis Amvad
Mr Hoomedi Molsen's Tooman II
Mr Shaik Esmail's Multa
Mr F N Furdoonji's Muzroo
Mr Ahmed Harganj's Longboat
Mr Salim Abdul Rehimans Farhan Beg
Mr A R Tahar's Brandy II
Mr Raj Mahomed's Chairman
Mr Raj Mahomed's Jalinus
Mr Mahmood Shirazi's Engineer
Mr Fahad bin Nasser's Engleterre
Mr H R Badshaw's Pretender II
Mr Lion's Mahboob
Messrs M Goculdass and Ab Mana's Abdul Aziz
Mr Baboo's Agent
Mr Begs Lord Timon
Mr Ahmed Dakeels Lot
Mr S Ebrahims's Solar Star
Mr W Homer's Dinar
Mr Nasar Abdoola's Papa
Mr A R Tahar's Pherozeshah

THE OLD STAND • PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 Miles.

Sir A A Apcar's Vavasor
H H Maharajah of Mysore's Mary B
Thakur Sripal Singh's Mayfly IV
Thakur Rajendra Singh's General
Mr G K's Pelargonium II
Zemindars of Sivagiri's Black Douglas
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mil
Mr F M Garda's Bombastic
Mr Kelso's Beckmesser
Mr R R S Langton
Mr M Goculdas's Bambino
Mr J Crawford's Bachelor's knot
H H Maharajah of Mysore's Sporran
Mr T M Thadeus Wayward and Wild
Mr Gussy's Valerine

AN ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Abdoola Faras's Wireless
Mr Abdool Aziz Mckenzie's Highflyer
Mr Esmail Gusso's Assistant
Mr Mujeed Jurgi's Miner
Mr Valijee Moosaji's Fathibeg
Mr S A Wahedes English Mail
Mr Ali bin Talib's Real Gold
Mr Ali bin Talib's Babiz
Mr Ali bin Talib's Nakil
Mr Ali bin Talib's Noor-ul-malik
Mr Stirling Cookson's St Andrew
Mr Ahmed Dawood's Shookri Beg
Mr Abdul Razak Salim's Beyrut
Mr Ahmed Hargany's Haify
Mr Naji Syed Rashid's Golden Ducat
Mr D Pallonjee's Turn of Luck II
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's France
Mr Saleh Kharadi's Shirsab

AN ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE.—Distance, about 5 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Kaharaman
Mr A S Oomer's Zuffer Beg
Broomer's Moonspot
Ebrahim Mana's Sirkar
A W Essa's Solitaire
S A Wahed's Nashad Pasha
Abdoola Faras' Grequa
Brain's Plassy
D Pallonjee Noomas
Capt W H Anderson's The Brat,
Mr Jassein M Essa's Baldevin.
Major J G Greig's Castaway
Mr M Goculdass' Baloz
Beg's Sharar
Thimble's Sahbar
Mahomed A Nanji's Little Titch
W Homer's Sinclair
A J D'Souza's Maasal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MOTORS IN MID-AIR.

Remarkable Spectacular Thrill at Earl's Court.

A motor car race in mid-air is the thrilling sensation which is promised next week by the directors of "Shakespeare's" England wrote the "Standard" in mail week.

The spacious arena at Earl's Court, the scene of Mrs. George Cornwallis-West's tournament, is being rapidly transformed into a circus. In the centre of the great meadow of tan where the knights tilted so gallantly a ring fence is being erected, where in the special feats of the hundred horses will be exhibited. Across this circular barrier two motor cars, one containing a woman and the other a man, will leap with lighting rapidity and land on a platform exactly opposite the deep slope which gave them their terrific impetus. There is nothing buoyant in the construction of the cars; nor are any inflated bags attached. They are just small two-seated automobiles, such as are frequently seen in the streets of London, and about as heavy.

Spectators will see as in the accompanying illustration the two cars start down the slope, gather momentum and leap one after the other into the air. One of the cars will succeed in passing over or under the car preceding it and both will land safely on the continuation of the platform on the other side of the circus ring some 60 feet being traversed.

Motoring the gap and looping the loop two somewhat similar sensations of previous exhibitions are mere kindergarten performances in comparison with this feat in mid-air, said Mr C B Cochran who will be chief director of Mr Cornwallis Wests lates addition to Shakespeare's England as he is of the rest of Tudor Town I had been searching all Europe for a startling spectacle and I finally came across the racing motors in Warsaw. It was terribly hot afternoon and the vast amphitheatre in which I was sitting was crowded with people. As the cars shot through the air I almost shouted with fear, but in a moment I was as cool from the shock as though I had been steeped in ice. I at once decided upon securing that sensation for Earls Court, especially as I was assured that so perfectly was the whole contrivance adjusted that accident was as unlikely as Providence could make it.

"The mathematical precision with which the cars traverse the gap is really as simple in its achievement as the slinging of a stone," continued Mr. Cochran. The inventor or, if you like, the discoverer of the necessary curves and slope and weight is a French scientist who will not allow me to give his name. He has a reputation in other fields of research which he thinks would not be improved were he to reveal his identity in the present instance. The only reason that he himself is the man in one of the racing cars is that he has so far not succeeded inducing any other man to take his place. He managed, after many disappointments, to engage a woman to be his competitor in the second car. Quite a romantic incident followed her acceptance of the engagement some twelve months ago. The man, a trapeze performer, to whom she was engaged to be married declined to have anything more to do with her if she insisted on imperilling her life in such an apparently reckless fashion. But the lady persisted, and her swain left her and consoled himself with a lady trainer of Polar bears.

"Of course, there is danger in all these spectacular exhibitions. Look at the extreme peril of a tight-rope walker. A slip, and he is finished; but that did not prevent a million people from applauding Blondin. Blondin always asserted that he felt much safer crossing his rope than he did crossing the Strand; and there were no motor omnibuses in his day. Trapeze artists, gymnasts, and a hundred and more performers for the public amusement have hairbreadth escapes every time they appear, and it is that sense of watching 'fearfully' intense danger that attracts, even delights, the onlookers."

At St. Petersburg the Czar Nicholas and a party of Grant Dukes and many personages of the Court came to a special performance at the Imperial Circus expressly to see the mid-air race. Three times running the cars were made to leap the gap for his Imperial Majesty, and then he directed the Frenchman and the lady to be presented to him. "I feel like Nero." said the Czar, as he proffered his hand to mademoiselle. "It seemed cruel to watch you three times; I seemed to be waiting for a catastroph." Later in the day a chamberlain brought a costly jewelled souvenir for the two performers.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th Aug. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	19	10	50 p m.	1	20
Teheran ...	20	12	5 p. m.	2	32
Suez.........	20	1	45 p. m.	1	8

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-12).

Dizom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Disful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Djeddah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Private telegrams in secret language (I. E. code or cipher) are not admitted in Turkey in Asia and the Turkish Islands (31-7-12).

As great portion of Ottoman telegraph lines are interrupted due to recent earthquake correspondence with Europe via Turkey is subject to delay (14-8-12).

The inauguration of the Baghdad-Mosul section of the Baghdad Railway took place on July 27. Jeman Bey, the Governor-General, removed the first spadeful of earth. The survey of about sixty miles has been completed, and the construction work will be begun immediately the material arrives.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

DECREASING NERVE FORCE.

How the Weakness may be Completely Restored.

Few conditions are more depressing on the one hand and irritating on the other than those which arise from a gradual failing of nerve force. The unfortunate sufferer feels his strength gradually ebbing away, and is, every day, more conscious that he is less able to perform his allotted task until it seems as if the only course open to him is to resign his office. It is not that he wants relaxation, for he has as little energy for play as for work. The consequence is, he has an ever-increasing tendency to withdraw from society, and that as everyone knows, is the worst possible condition, for any human being to be in. We all need to associate with our kind, that we may brush the cobwebs from our brain and maintain our interest in everything around us.

It is under such conditions that men, and women too, tend to wreck their lives. To combat the feeling of weakness, they fly to alcohol on the one hand or to drugs on the other. The consequence is, that before they know where they are they have become slaves to habits from the thraldom of which they would give anything to escape.

THIS IS THE REASON WHY.

Happily, an easy way exists out of the slavery, if it has, unfortunately, been acquired, as well as from the feeling of weakness. This is through the aid of Sanatogen. It is too late in the day to attempt to sing the praises of this preparation, for its reputation is world-wide, and, among doctors, it enjoys the reputation of a health restorative second to none. Indeed, it is not going too far to say that the medical profession throughout the civilised world now looks upon it as a means of restoring health, and even of saving life, when everything else has failed. As a matter of fact, the number of cases in which doctors have placed it on record that, in their unqualified opinion, Sanatogen has saved the life of their patients, may be counted in hundreds if not in thousands.

Seeing how powerful Sanatogen is, and that its power is primarily directed to the nervous system, it is obvious that it must exercise a profound influence for the better in all cases of decreasing nerve force. It is quite easy to understand why this must be so. Every nerve—and all nervous tissue—needs a certain amount of phosphorus to maintain its condition of health. When this phosphorus is used up too rapidly, through the individual making too great overdrafts on it, a feeling of nerve weakness is established. To overcome this weakness the phosphorus must be restored to its original quantity. The situation is precisely comparable with a man overdrawing his account at the bank. Before he can use his bank again he must make good the overdraft.

REMARKABLE MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Nothing restores the overdraft of phosphorus to the nervous system so rapidly or so easily as Sanatogen. The reason is that the phosphorus it contains is in the same form as is found in the brain and nervous system, and it is chemically combined with the nitrogenous or body-building portion of pure milk, which experience and many experiments have proved is the best possible substance for the purpose.

Sanatogen's power as a nerve tonic has been attested by many of the most distinguished men in the world. In this connection the following analysis of Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, Dublin, writes:—"I have arrived at the conclusion that Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing, as it does, a large amount, relatively speaking, of organic phosphorus—that is, phosphorus which is offered to the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Dr. Andrew Wilson, that distinguished medical writer who was, himself, restored to complete health by Sanatogen, has also written:—"Sanatogen will be found an excellent remedy in all 'run down' states of the system. The overworked man or woman will benefit from its use, provided it be taken regularly. Its advantage over the ordinary tonics, ranging from iron and quinine to arsenic and strychnine, is that its use does not derange digestion but, contrariwise, assists enfeebled appetite. It repairs the wear and tear of the most vital parts of our frames and, above all, it gives to brain and nerve their essential food in precisely the form in which they are capable of readily receiving and assimilating it."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

CAPE INDIANS.

Immigration Difficulties.

A special meeting of the Cape British Indian Union was held in the Union Hall, Hanover-street, on the 27th ultimo, and among those present were: Messrs. E Norodien, B. Desai (joint-secretary), Ahmed Abbas, Mohedien Enoos (joint treasurer), Hadji Kamroodien, Kajee Hassen, Hassen Mia Hurjook, Mahomed Said Amlay, Sheik Allie Kopude, Abdool Majid Kahn, Allie Dawood, A. G. Tiekar, H. Mai, Amat Allie, Ahmed Abbas Khalib, S. Dawood, Mohamed Ebrahim Tiseker, S. Dawood, Kamroodien Badroodien, Hassen Kahn Wade, and many others.

Mr. E. Norodien (President of the Union) who took the chair, said they had met that day seeing that Parliament had been prorogued and their long-expected Immigration Bill had been pigeonholed for the second time in succession. The rectifying of their grievances, as set forth in their petition to the House was to be delayed for at least another year, but they sincerely trusted that the Government would see its way clear to grant them domicile certificates until such time as the Immigration Bill was an accomplished fact. If this was not possible they hoped the Minister of the Interior would extend the time for visiting India for a longer period than that at present granted. Another serious question could be dealt with by the Minister without delay. They desired that the Government should state what proof minors and wives should produce to enable them to join their fathers and husbands in this country. The Government might appoint some official in India and announce their requirements as to what must be done before such minors and wives left their homes to come here. They could satisfy such officials first, and thereby save unnecessary expenditure, as suggested by Judge Maasdorp recently.

They sincerely trusted that the Government would next year bring in such an Immigration Bill as would thoroughly protect the existing rights of their community at least in the Cape Province.

The resolution passed were as follows:—

Moved by Mr. Hadje Kamroodien, seconded by Mr. Mohedien Enoos and carried unanimously: "That this meeting of the Cape British Indian Union respectfully but strongly asks the Government to grant certificates of domicile pending the passing of the proposed legislation. Should this prove quite impossible, then this meeting asks the Government, pending such legislation, to grant leave for a longer period than at present in cases where permits are granted to visit India."

Moved by Mr. E Akkie Hassen, seconded by Mr. Allie Dawood, and carried unanimously: "That this meeting further authorises and instructs the chairman to make the strongest representations possible to the Minister, pointing out the grave injustice and inconvenience, as well as the great expense to the Government and to parents concerned, in parents having to apply to the Court, sometimes successfully and in other cases unsuccessfully for the admission of minor children and wives of resident Indians; the chairman to point out particularly the advantage to all concerned of the Government making arrangements for the appointment of officials in India, or at least a clear and definite pronouncement as to the steps to be taken in India before minors and wives sail."

The meeting then terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

MEN AND MATTERS.

The appointment of Dr. Morrison as political adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic is unusual only in so far as the new adviser is a journalist. Many countries, especially those that have newly set up the Republican form of Government, have come to England in search of expert counsellors. Turkey's Navy and Customs owe much to Englishmen, and there are various English naval officers whose names are still household words in the Republics of South America. China herself owes much to the late Sir Robert Hart.

King Alfonso's narrow escape while yachting off Santander recalls the fact that yachting is a sport that has always owed much to royalty. The first yacht race on record was organised by Charles II., who sailed his own vessel, the Jamie, one of his numerous fleet of yachts. This type of vessel, as well as its name, is of Dutch origin, the first yachts seen in English waters having been built in Holland. Readers of Pepys will remember various references to the then new form of sailing craft.

The forthcoming presentation of the Order of the Golden Fleece to the Prince of Wales may revive a unique controversy. The present Grand Master of the Order, which was founded by Phillip II., Duke of Burgundy, in 1429, is the King of Spain, from whom the Prince will receive the Golden Fleece. The Emperor of Austria also claims to hold the Grand Mastership, as the result of a controversy which has remained unsettled during nearly two hundred years, and it is owing to this that the Order exists independently in both Spain and Austria.

Threadneedle-street has since the fourteenth century been the site of a Merchant Taylors' Hall, and the Company, which entertained Mr. Borden and his fellow Ministers recently, has an historic record of hospitality. Henry VII was among the dozen odd kings who have been made free of the Company, and one of its galanights was when it entertained James I, on which occasion the elite of the nobility and gentry were enrolled. It is not generally known that Stow was one of the pensioners of the Merchant Taylors.

The announcement of Mr. A. F. Wilding that he will practically retire from first-class lawn tennis because he is in the category of "business men who are entirely dependent upon circumstances as to when they can absent themselves from the more serious affairs of life," is an eloquent commentary on some aspects of British sport that are being discussed as the result of the Olympic Games. Unless a sportsman be wealthey enough to devote himself to his favourite pastime without regard to its interference with his business or profession, he has often to choose between retiring or professionalism. Such a drastic alternative has not so frequently to be faced in the United States, where, owing to the extent to which promising athletes are maintained at college owing to the recognition of their capacities for making money for "sports managers," many athletes to-day rank as amateurs who would hardly be considered as coming within that category in Great Britain. Moreover, in the States the transfer from the status of amateur to that of a professional pure and simple does not result in the same loss of social prestige which may accompany it here.

The late Cardinal Fischer, Archbishop of Cologne, was one of the most remarkable clerical figures of modern Germany. He was not only a great Churchman, in the fullest sens of the term, but a great patriot, and was a noted for his administrative skill as for his genuine interest in social problems. Cardinal Fischer had in recent years been subjected to some criticism for the support which he gave to the so-called "Christian Trade Unions" in the Empire, a policy regarding which there is considerable difference of opinion among the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Quine's much-quoted remarks on the subject of the morning bath upset several preconceived ideas on the subject. The American male, whom he places so low in the comparative scale of personal cleanliness, is known by hotel managers over Europe to be especially insistent on the question of bathroom accommodation, preferably in the immediate vicinity of his own apartments. It is also distinctly unfair to the inhabitants of a great country that the "Doc" should make the German figure at the bottom of the list of bathers, since no other nation has in recent years made such giant strides towards the ideal of personal cleanliness, while the German architect is to-day probably obliged to make his plans for dwelling houses include more bathrooms than his confreres in any other country. While on the topic of baths and bathers, it seems fitting to mention that Willesden is at present rocked to its foundations by the burning question as to whether mixed bathing should be permitted in its public baths. The debates in the local council reveal the usual blending of antique Grundyism and sound common sense, and, if the practice of other London boroughs be a criterion, the latter should eventually win. It is certainly a fact that where mixed bathing, which is customary at nearly every English seaside resort, is permitted at public baths, the practice is one of the most potent aids in increasing the number of women swimmers, besides benefiting the finances of municipal baths, which are usually run at a loss.

Reading, where Sir Rufus Isaacs has both as Attorney-General and member, opened the new Sessions Court, has in its choice of representatives of Parliament shown itself far from unfavourable to lawyers. In the last century its member in three Parliaments was that most accomplished and attractive man of genius, Mr. Serjeant (afterwards Mr. Justice) Talfourd, to whom the Attorney-General paid an eloquent tribute and who is very rightly to be called into remembrance this year when the British Copyright Law has reached codification and something like completion; for is not Talfourd to be justly called the Father of the Copyright Law? Then in later days there were Pigott and Keating, both law officers, but among that small class of law officers who have condescended to puisne judgeships, the first-named as a Baron of the Exchequer, the other as a Judge of the Common Pleas. Nor has Reading shown any prejudice against the Jewish race and religion. Not twenty years before Sir Rufus was first chosen for Reading he had a forerunner, both as lawyer and Jew, in Sir Francis Goldsmid, K.C., the first Jew to attain to the dignity of silk; and to him the constituency faithfully adhered during many years till he retired.

The news of the Marquis of Ripon's serious condition will cause much regret throughout a wide circle. Unlike his father, that fine Liberal statesman who served his country so well and enjoyed such universal respect, the present Lord Ripon has played no part in politics, though he is not without other claims to distinction. Thus he is by general admission one of the deadliest shots in Great Britain while as a member of the Grand Opera Syndicate he plays a prominent part in controlling the destinies of Covent Garden. In the latter capacity Lord Ripon enjoys the energetic co-operation of this wife, who is at present nursing him in Paris, and who has long been one of the most prominent and influential figures in musical London. In her box at Covent Garden Lady Ripon, who is famous for her queenly beauty, has for many years been a familiar figure. Twenty years ago, when she was Lady De Grey, the late Sir Augustus Harris found her services invaluable in securing fashionable supporters for an enterprise then less firmly established than now, and to-day her influence is certainly not less great.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

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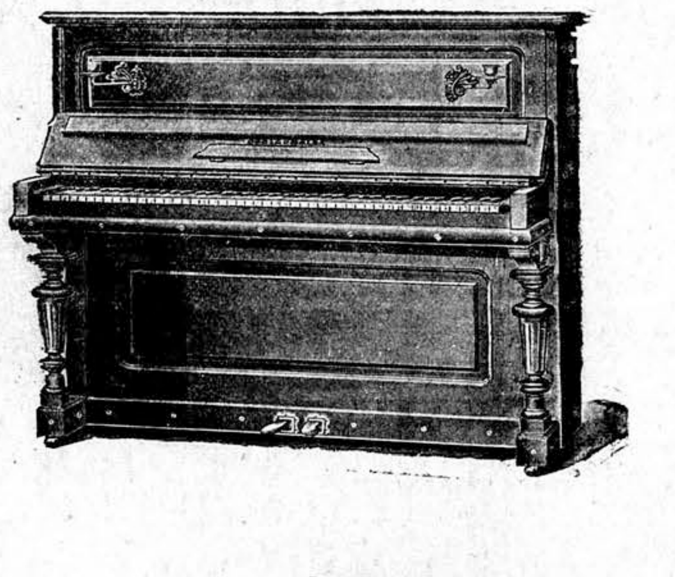

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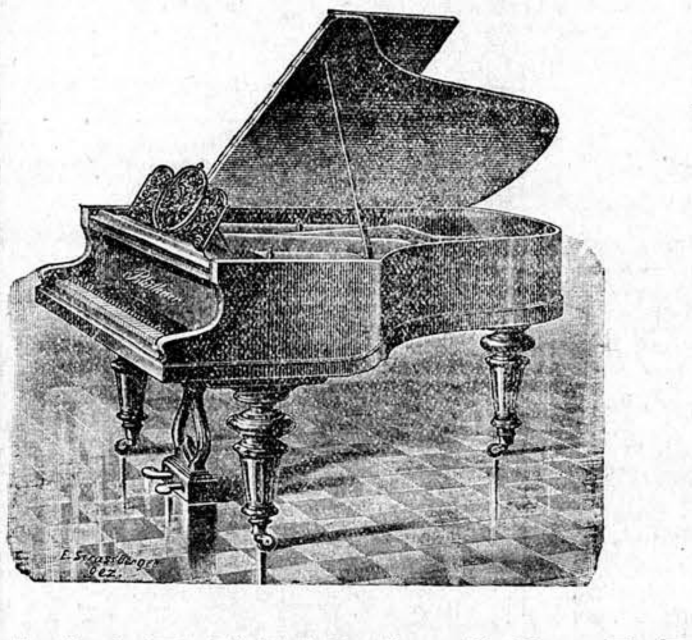

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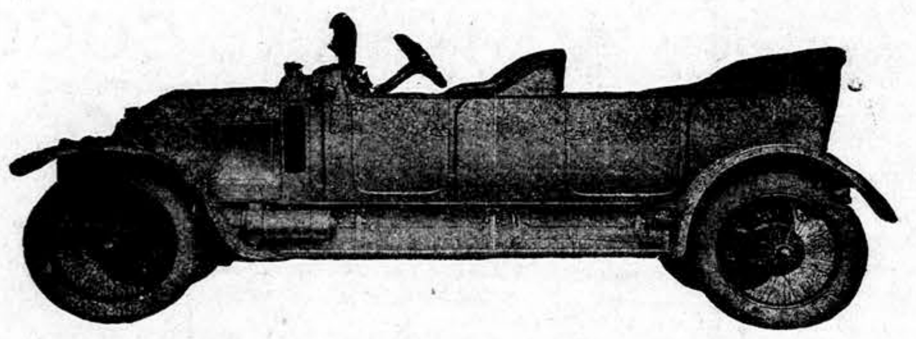

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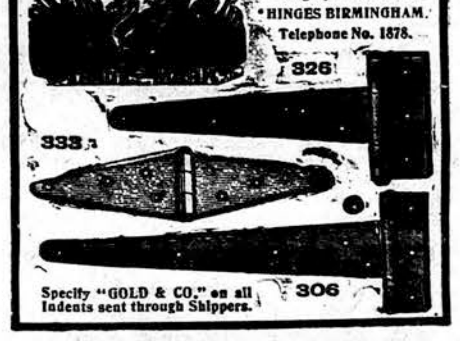

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